

A. Miall
18 Bouverie Street

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXII.—NEW SERIES, No. 882.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24, 1862.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED .. 5d.
STAMPED 6d.

BICENTENARY CHAPEL and SCHOOL-ROOM, WRAYSBURY, BUCKS.

The Foundation Stone of a New Chapel, which, with a School-room, is about to be erected in this Village, was laid on Tuesday, the 17th of July last, by Mr. Buckland, through whose exertions and gratuitous labours the preaching of the Gospel has been sustained and a flourishing School supported for a period of thirty-six years.

The Rev. Lemon Hall, of Poyle, and the Rev. C. Stovel, of London, took part in the interesting ceremony.

The total cost of the Chapel and School-room will be about £500, towards the payment of which the sympathies of the religious public are earnestly and hopefully requested. The Congregation consists wholly of the working classes, whose means are extremely limited; the pecuniary liability rests chiefly upon the philanthropic founder of this important Home Mission Station.

One gentleman, who well knows the circumstances of the case, and takes a lively interest in its success, has given a donation of 100l.; further sums have also been subscribed in the neighbourhood; and the friends of this important Christian agency have full confidence that its claims will not be forgotten by those who recognise the importance of village preaching.

This case is strongly recommended by the following ministers and friends:—Rev. C. H. Spurgeon; Rev. C. Stovel; Rev. G. Hawson (late of Staines); Rev. S. Lillycrop, Windsor; Rev. W. L. Brown, M.A.; Rev. F. Trestrail; Rev. J. Stoughton; and Rev. J. B. Brown.

CONTRIBUTIONS will be kindly received by R. Wilkinson, Esq., Totteridge-park; J. Doulton, Esq., Lambeth; and Mr. W. T. Buckland, Wraysbury.

CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL, LEWISHAM.

The HALF-YEARLY MEETING of this Institution will be held on THURSDAY, October 23, at the CONGREGATIONAL LIBRARY, BLOMFIELD-STREET, FINSBURY, when FIVE CHILDREN will be elected out of a list of Thirteen Candidates.

The Committee, having completed the Jubilee Building, have determined on the reception of FIVE BOYS at the approaching election, in the earnest hope that a great effort will now be made by their generous friends to meet the increased annual cost of the establishment by a large addition to the number of their Annual Subscribers.

A Subscription of Half a Guinea, or a Life Subscription of 5l. 5s., on or before the day of election, will entitle the donor to Five Votes.

GEO. ROSE, Secretary.

15, Paragon, New Kent-road.

APPRENTICESHIP SOCIETY.

The next HALF-YEARLY ELECTION will take place at the CONGREGATIONAL LIBRARY, FINSBURY-CIRCUS, on TUESDAY MORNING, Sept. 30, 1862. The Poll will commence at Eleven o'clock and close at One precisely.

I. VALE MUMMERY, } Hon.
W. WELLS KILPIN, } Secs.

THE REV. JOSEPH PARKER, D.D., of

Manchester, will PREACH (D.V.) at ONSLOW CHAPEL, QUEEN'S ELM, BROMPTON, on THURSDAY EVENING, 25th inst., at half-past Seven o'clock, on BEHALF of the SCHOOL BUILDING FUND.

THE DISTRESS IN LANCASHIRE.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE FOR THE RELIEF OF THE DISTRESSED CONGREGATIONALISTS IN THE COTTON DISTRICT.

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Rev. James Gwyther, Manchester. Mr. R. Kelsall, Rochdale.
Rev. J. B. Lister, Blackburn. Mr. N. B. Sutcliffe, Ashton.

TREASURER.—Mr. Henry Lee, Mosley-street, Manchester.

SECRETARIES.

Rev. R. M. Davies, Oldham. Rev. William Roaf, Wigan.

It is requested that all Contributions be sent to the Financial Secretary, Rev. R. M. Davies.

TO GROCERS.—As SECOND COUNTER-

MAN, a respectable YOUNG MAN, aged Twenty, recently out of his time. Is a member of a Christian Church. Good references.

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Apply, in the first instance, to A. Z., Messrs. Copestake and Co., Bow-churchyard, London, E.C.

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detached Cottage Residence, in complete repair, having been fitted by the late owner for his own occupation. It contains Five Bedrooms, Two Sitting Rooms (one with folding doors), Kitchen and Flower Garden, Kitchens on the ground floor, and every convenience. Hard and soft water on the premises. Rent, 50l. per year. Taxes moderate. Rail within ten minutes' walk. Situation high, dry, and bracing. To a small family valuing a faithful, intelligent Gospel ministry, among Congregational Dissenters, and a sphere where Christian effort would be important and valued, this Residence combines many advantages.

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chaelmas, in a Select Ladies' School in the Midland Counties, a competent and experienced ENGLISH TEACHER, with a knowledge of Music. A Dissenter preferred. Good references required.

Address, J. P. W., Mr. T. Chapman Browne, Bookseller, Leicester.

THERE will be THREE VACANCIES for

BOARDERS at the Rev. Dr. BREWER'S after Michaelmas. References kindly permitted to the Rev. Henry Tuckwell, M.A.; and the Rev. G. W. Conder, Leeds; the Rev. S. G. Green, B.A., Resident Tutor, Rawdon; and B. Harrison, Esq., Bradford, Yorkshire.

Leeds, Aug. 22, 1862.

BRIDPORT, DORSET.—Mrs. CANNON

(widow of the late Rev. Charles Cannon) offers her Establishment to the notice of those parents who desire for their daughters a refined education, based on pure Scriptural principles. The situation is peculiarly healthy.

Prospectuses sent on application, and references given.

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Pupils are soundly taught every branch of a business education. Terms moderate. An APPRENTICE or ARTICLED PUPIL WANTED.

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References are permitted to,—Rev. Dr. F. W. Krummacher, Berlin. G. Adams, Esq., Montague House, Addison-road, Kensington. Richard Birkett, Esq., Corn Exchange Chambers. Henry Spicer, Esq., New Bridge-street, Blackfriars. Sydney Williams, Esq., 14, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden. Charles Miall, Esq., 18, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street. T. S. Williams, Esq., The Grove, Batham.

SYDENHAM HOUSE SCHOOL, ROCH-

FORD, ESSEX. Principal—Mr. GEORGE FOSTER. Terms moderate. Circulars at Mr. H. F. Hooton's, 81, Bush-lane, Cannon-street.

N.B. Rochford is half an hour's ride from Southend.

NEW COLLEGE, LONDON.

The SESSION of 1862-63 will COMMENCE on FRIDAY, September 26, when an INTRODUCTORY LECTURE will be delivered by the Rev. Professor NENNER, at Seven o'clock, p.m.

Persons desiring information respecting the Theological and the Lay Student Departments of the College, are requested to apply to the Secretary, at the College, Upper Finchley-road, N.W.

W. FARRER, LL.B., Secretary.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

FACULTY OF ARTS AND LAWS.

SESSION 1862-3.

The SESSION will COMMENCE on TUESDAY, October 14, when Professor DE MORGAN will deliver the INTRODUCTORY LECTURE, at Three o'clock precisely.

CLASSES.

Latin—Professor Newman.
Greek—Professor Malden, A.M.
Sanskrit—Professor Goldstickler.
Hebrew (Goldsmid Professorship)—Professor Marks.
Arabic and Persian—Professor Rieu, Ph.D.
Hindustani—Professor Syed Abdoolah.
Bengali and Hindu Law—Professor Gannendri Mohun Tagore.
Gujarati—Professor Daddabhai Naoroji.
English Language and Literature—Professor Mason, A.M.
French Language and Literature—Professor Camal, LL.D.
Italian Language and Literature—Professor De Tivoli.
German Language and Literature—Professor Heiman, Ph.D.
Comparative Grammar—Professor Key, A.M., F.R.S.
Mathematics—Professor De Morgan.
Natural Philosophy and Astronomy—Professor Potter, A.M.
Physiology—Professor Sharpey, M.D.
Chemistry and Practical Chemistry—Professor Williamson, F.R.S.
Civil Engineering—Professor Pole, F.R.S.
Architecture—Professor Donaldson, Ph.D., M.I.B.A.
Geology (Goldsmid Professorship)—Professor Morris, F.G.S.
Mineralogy—Professor Morris, F.G.S.
Drawing—Teacher, Mr. Moore.
Botany—Professor Oliver, F.L.S.
Zoology (Recent and Fossil)—Professor Grant, M.D., F.R.S.
Philosophy of Mind and Logic—Professor the Rev. J. Hoppus, Ph.D., F.R.S.
Ancient and Modern History—Professor Bealy, A.M.
Political Economy—Professor Waley, A.M.
Law—Professor Russell, LL.B.
Jurisprudence—Professor Sharpe, LL.D.

Residence of Students.—Several of the Professors receive Students to reside with them, and in the office of the College there is kept a register of parties who receive Boarders into their families. The register will afford information as to terms and other particulars.

Andrews Scholarships.—In October, 1863, two Andrews Scholarships will be awarded—one of 85l. for proficiency in Latin and Greek, and one of 85l. for proficiency in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. Candidates must have been, during the academical year immediately preceding, matriculated students in the College of pupils of the School.

A Joseph Hume Scholarship in Political Economy of 20l. a-year, tenable for three years, will be awarded in December, 1862, and in December of every third year afterwards. A Ricardo Scholarship in Political Economy, of 20l. a-year, tenable for three years, will be awarded in December, 1863, and in December of every third year afterwards. A Joseph Hume Scholarship in Jurisprudence, of 20l. a-year, tenable for three years, will be awarded in December, 1864, and in December of every third year afterwards. Candidates must have been, during the academical year immediately preceding, matriculated students of the College, and must produce satisfactory evidence of having regularly attended the class on the subject of the scholarship.

Mr. Laurence Counsel's Prize for Law, 13l., for 1863.

Jews' Commemoration Scholarships.—A Scholarship of 15l. a-year, tenable for two years, will be awarded every year to the Student of the Faculty of Arts, of not more than one year's standing in the College, whatever be his religious denomination and wherever he was previously educated, and whose age when he first entered the College did not exceed 18 years, who shall be most distinguished by general proficiency and good conduct.

College Prize for English Essay, 5l., for 1863.

Latin Prose Essay Prize (Reading-room Society's Prize), 5l. for 1863.

EVENING CLASSES by the Professors, &c., above-named, of the respective Classes, viz.—Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, French, Geology, Practical Chemistry, and Zoology.

Prospectuses and other particulars may be obtained at the Office of the College. The Prospectuses show the Courses of Instruction in the College in the subjects of the Examinations for the Civil and Military Services.

T. HEWITT KEY, A.M., F.R.S., Dean of the Faculty.

CHARLES C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

August, 1862.

The SESSION of the FACULTY of MEDICINE will COMMENCE on WEDNESDAY, the 1st of October.

The JUNIOR SCHOOL will open on TUESDAY, the 23rd of September.

TEETH.—EDWARD MILES and SON,

DENTISTS, 15, LIVERPOOL-STREET, BISHOPSGATE LONDON, continue the use of the BEST WORKMANSHIP in SETS of TEETH, and such as cannot be procured in London, America, or Paris, adapting it to every Patient (as called) and to all their New Inventions and Improvements, the result of Thirty Years' Active Practice, on terms as moderate as pure materials admit, often at little more than the charges usually made. More explained in Edward Miles and Sons' Abridged Work. New Gold-Stoppping, White Teeth, &c. 15, Liverpool-street, Bishopsgate-street, London.



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Testimonials sent on application. References:—Rev. T. W.
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Norwood; C. Dixon, Esq., and Rev. J. Mostyn, Baintree;
and parents.

PROSPECTUS.

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Rev. D. L. Matheson, B.A., Wolverhampton.

It has been resolved by a number of Gentlemen resident in
South Staffordshire to establish, under the Limited Liability
Act, a School with the above title, in the immediate neigh-
bourhood of Wolverhampton.

The object of the proposed School is to furnish, on moderate
terms, a sound and liberal education, both classical and com-
mercial, in connexion with a religious training, according to
the principles held by Evangelical Nonconformists.

That the want of such a school is generally felt is evident
from the manner in which the proposal has been greeted
wherever it has been mentioned.

There exist in England, at present, only two or three such
Schools. Throughout the Midland Counties there is no public
institution of the kind—where the Children of Dissenting
Families are led to understand and appreciate the great prin-
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formists.

It is determined that the advantages afforded shall be equal
to those of any of the great public Schools of England, for
preparing Boys for Commercial Pursuits, for the Civil Service
Examinations, or for the Universities; while, at the same
time, great prominence will be given to physical training, with a
view to secure that vigorous health which is essential alike to
intellectual culture and success in life.

It is well known that Proprietary Schools usually afford a
good return upon the capital invested; in the instances above
referred to it has been unquestionably so, one of them having
paid a dividend of five per cent. per annum, and likewise
accumulated a reserve fund of more than £4,000, in nine years;
and there is no reason to doubt that, under proper manage-
ment, the present scheme will be very successful.

The site will be selected with strict regard to salubrity of
position and dryness of soil. A suitable building will be erected
for the accommodation of 120 Boarders in the first instance,
but the terms have been calculated with a view to make the
scheme remunerative with only eighty; and the Directors
believe themselves justified, from the feelings already ex-
pressed, in expecting at least this number the first year. They
have already received many assurances of co-operation; nearly
one-fourth of the Shares have been taken up in Wolverhampton
and the immediate district; and the Directors now look with
confidence to the Nonconformists of the Midland Counties
generally for their hearty support.

Applications for Shares, and all communications with
reference to terms and other details, to be addressed to the
Secretary, the Rev. D. L. Matheson, B.A., Waterloo-road,
Wolverhampton.

HOME SCHOOL.—A LADY who has for

years been engaged in teaching, and whose time is now
entirely at her own disposal, RECEIVES a few intellectual
GIRLS to STUDY and BOARD at her house. She does not
desire high terms with her pupils, nor to receive as such those
whose parents can well afford for them a liberal education;
she rather seeks those who, through limited means, are denied
the boon, though desirous of obtaining it, who possess good
mental powers and respectable social position; who have been
carefully and religiously trained, and are real students, in-
tending afterwards to use as a means of livelihood the educa-
tion thus obtained. The writer only asks that all expenses
incurred by the physical wants of the pupil be paid, and she
will gladly bestow a thorough and liberal English Education,
with Lessons in French, German, Drawing in Pencil and
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Contributions gratefully received by the Members of the
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THIS is one of the most complete Establishments in England for the reception of Patients and
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25 2 5 8 } Ages may be obtained
30 2 16 10 } from the Secretary, or
35 3 16 10 } any of the Agents.
40 5 6 4 }
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is borne exclusively by the Assured, and in the Union by a
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CEMETERY CHARGES, including Conveyance of }
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and Conveyance of the Body and Two }
Mourners from the House of the Deceased }

ADDITIONAL MOURNERS' RETURN TICKETS,
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is provided at the Station, in which the dead may be deposited,
and remain until the day of burial, FREE OF CHARGE.

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are provided by the Company for the Conveyance of Coffins to
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THE ASYLUM for IDIOTS, EARLSWOOD,
REDBILL, SURREY, for the Care and Education of

the Idiot and the Imbecile, especially in the earlier periods of
life.

The AUTUMNAL ELECTION of this Charity will occur on
THURSDAY, October 30, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-
street.

The Board of Management at the last election, in apprecia-
tion of the increased liberality of their Subscribers, augmented
the number of cases to be elected, and in grateful acknowledg-
ment of continued beneficence, as well as in compassion to the
large number of applicants, have resolved again to advance
upon the number of admissions, and to elect this time THIRTY
cases—viz., FIVE for LIFE and TWENTY-FIVE for the ordinary
period of FIVE YEARS, relying on the generosity of the bene-
volent to enable them to meet this additional responsi-
bility.

There are nearly 340 children in the asylum. A large num-
ber are applying for admission, and the Board are anxious to
extend the great benefits which this institution affords.

Contributions are earnestly solicited. Pamphlets illustrating
the workings of the charity, and cards to view the asylum, may
be had gratuitously on application at the office.

An Annual Subscriber has one vote for half-a-guinea, and an
additional vote for every additional half-guinea; a Life Sub-
scriber has one vote for life for five guineas, and an additional
vote for life for every additional five guineas.

JOHN CONOLLY, M.D., D.C.L., Hon. Secretary.
WILLIAM NICHOLAS, Secretary.

Cheques and Post-office Orders should be made payable to
Mr. William Nicholas.—Office, 29, Poultry, E.C.

SPECIAL AND URGENT

CHRISTIAN BLIND RELIEF SOCIETY.

INSTITUTED 1843.

There is great distress among the poor blind—greater than
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them at their homes. The Committee of the above Society
earnestly solicit AID from the benevolent to enable them to
relieve the sufferings of this much-afflicted class. The benefits
of the Society are open to all distressed blind people of good
moral character. Subscriptions or donations will be received
by the London and Westminster Bank and its branches; by
H. E. Gurney, Esq. (Overend, Gurney, and Co.), Lombard-
street; or by John Gurney Fry, Esq., 14, St. Helen's-place,
Bishopsgate; or by the Hon. Secretary (Mr. Cox), 100,
Borough-road, S. This Society has no salaried officers; the
whole of the money contributed, except the lowest possible
sum for expenses, is distributed by the members of the Com-
mittee among the aged sick and destitute blind. See article in
the "Times" of the 22nd of January, relative to the manage-
ment of benevolent societies. Subscriptions or Donations will
be acknowledged in the "Times" and other newspapers.

AN APPEAL to the FRIENDS of HOME
MISSIONS.

HOME MISSIONARY STATION,
CHURCH STREETON, SHROPSHIRE.

The District embraces Leabotwood, Cardington, All Stretton,
Eaton-under-Haywood, Ticklerton, and Church Stretton.
The facts in connexion with the above District are as fol-
lows:—

It embraces a distance of thirteen miles, with a population
of above 4,000, with no Dissenting chapel in the whole Dis-
trict. The inhabitants, though irreligious, manifest a great
desire to hear the Gospel preached; and, with the Divine
blessing, much good has resulted from the labours of a Mis-
sionary among these cottagers and villagers. Extract of Journal
for twenty months:—Religious services held, 260; tracts dis-
tributed, 2,000; hours of visiting, 1,500; number of copies of
the New Testament given, 50.

The work of the Missionary is to visit the cottages, to read
the Scriptures, and pray with the sick, distribute religious
tracts, and hold religious services in the cottages at times as
opportunity affords.

He has to depend for support in his arduous labours to
the sympathy of Christian friends in the district and from other
places. A piece of ground has been purchased for the pur-
pose of erecting a Free Independent Place of Worship for these
poor cottagers, in which they will have the Gospel of Christ
preached to them—a place much needed. Therefore the friends
now appeal to the friends of Home Missions to aid them with
donations to carry out the above undertaking. The expense of
its erection will cost 250*l.*

References can be obtained from Mr. Thomas Beaumont, All
Stretton; Mr. Robert Lewis, All Stretton; Mr. R. Burgwyn,
Pensilvinnia.

All communications and donations addressed to the Mis-
sionary, the Rev. Mr. Cooper, All Stretton, Church Stretton.
Shropshire, September, 1862.

AN URGENT APPEAL!

Deesborough, near Kettering, May, 1862.

DEAR CHRISTIAN FRIENDS,—Conscious
of our case being one of stern necessity, and of having
done what we could ourselves, and supported by the respect-
able and cordial recommendations below, and many others we
cannot publish here, we venture to ask your kind assistance in
securing a successful issue to our present enterprise.

It is well known that our village has been suffering for the
last twenty months by the failure of the staple trade—viz.,
silk-plush weaving; and upon no part of the community has
the distress fallen more heavily than on the congregation wor-
shipping in the Independent Chapel, the members of which
are, with very few exceptions, working-men, and principally
weavers.

While trade was good the people were not inactive; they
raised among themselves, and in the immediate neighbour-
hood, in one year, the sum of 150*l.* (besides the support of the
Ministry, Schools, Tract Society, and the usual current ex-
penses), for the building of Galleries, and other necessary im-
provements in the Chapel, which is all paid.

There remains, however, the original debt on the Chapel, of
270*l.*, and circumstances render it indispensable that it should
be at once removed. It is supposed that arrears of interest
and expenses of collection will necessitate the raising of the
sum of 300*l.*

At a Special Meeting of the Congregation on the 7th of the
present month, they, by an act of faith, and in a spirit of real
self-sacrifice, pledged themselves (notwithstanding their pre-
sent circumstances) to raise the sum of 80*l.* by Christmas-day,
1862; and they now prayerfully and trustfully appeal to a
kind Christian public for the rest, so that the sums already
promised, on condition that the whole amount be raised this
year, may not be lost.—We are, dear Sir, on behalf of the
church and congregation, gratefully yours,

JAMES YEOMANS, } Deacons.
THOMAS BLISSITT, }
RICHARD COE }

Contributions (from the widow's mite upwards) will be
gratefully received by the Secretary: the Rev. S. Drakeford,
Pastor; or Mr. James Sumner, Treasurer.

Post-office Orders to be made payable at the Rothwell Post-
office, near Kettering.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

From the Rev. Edmund J. Prust, Northampton (Secretary to
the Northamptonshire Association).

"I have much pleasure in recommending Mr. Drakeford's
appeal for the liquidation of the debt on the Independent
Chapel, Deesborough. The very distressed state of the staple
trade of the place, which renders the people unable to make
any effort at present for the purpose, or even adequately to
support their pastor, gives the case a strong claim on the sym-
pathy of the Christian public, and especially of the churches
in the county. "EDMUND J. PRUST.

"Northampton, April 30, 1862."

From the Rev. Samuel Hillyard, Bedworth.

"I have been acquainted with the religious condition of
Deesborough for at least thirty years, and with the present
Congregational interest from its commencement. At the time
of contracting the debt there was a good prospect of liquidating
it, but the failure of the trade in the village has for the
present destroyed that hope.

"The continuance of the present minister (whose services
are highly appreciated and beneficial) very much depends on
the immediate removal of the incumbrance. The liberality of
the Christian public can scarcely be bestowed on a more
worthy object, and I earnestly recommend the case.

"SAMUEL HILLYARD.

"Bedworth, May 3, 1862."

Donations promised, on condition the whole is raised
this year:—

	£	s.	d.
John Crossley, Esq., Halifax	5	0	0
Joshua Wilson, Esq., Tunbridge-wells . . .	5	0	0
B. Riley, Esq., and Family, Camden-villas .	25	0	0
Rev. Edmund Prust, Northampton . . .	5	0	0
Samuel Morley, Esq.	2	2	0

THE MIDNIGHT CRY.—The Committee of

the Midnight Meetings send out men at night into the
vicious scenes of the Haymarket, &c., from Ten p.m. to Two
a.m., with long placards, containing striking passages of
Scripture in English and French. Hundreds stop and read.
The cost each night is 10*s.* for four men.

Let the Gospel continue thus to be preached.

Will any friend meet the expense of one week's publications,
or even one night?

CONTRIBUTIONS thankfully received by the Treasurer, Lieut.-
Col. John Worthy, 12, Westbourne-park-villas, W.; and Mr.
John Stabb, 27, Red Lion-square, W.C.; the Bankers, Paget
and Co., St. Paul's; or the Secretary, Mr. Theophilus Smith,
27, Red Lion-square, W.C.

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in PACKETS by 2,280 AGENTS.

The Chief Commissioner of the Sanitary Report visited the
Docks to inspect the PURE TEA imported by HORNIMAN
and CO., LONDON, from having on investigation found that
many teas in general use are covered by the Chinese with an
objectionable powdered colour, which is drank when the tea is
made. Horniman's Tea being imported uncoloured, the
Chinese cannot pass off brown flavoured sorts; consequently,
this Pure Tea is strong, delicious, and wholesome. Price
8*s.* 8*d.*, 4*s.*, and 2*s.* 4*d.* per lb.

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXII.—NEW SERIES, No. 882.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24, 1862.

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

OUR CHILDREN TEACHING US.

THERE is, we suppose, no "father of a family" who has not often felt himself silently rebuked by the conduct of his children. How trustful they are! how apt they are to learn, and how quick to rectify mistakes! how cheerfully they adapt themselves to changing circumstances! how ready they are to forget and forgive! Hard and angular when compared with the child, scarcely a day passes that the man does not feel humbled at his pride and stubbornness. As some offending little one approaches, and lovingly but tearfully expresses its regret for some child-like wrong, has not a pang passed through your heart as you remembered how grudgingly and slowly you have ever expressed your contrition, and that even when you have done so you have often been too proud to express it in words? Every one has known some men who have persisted in mistakes in action to the end of their lives—mistakes that they have known to be such—rather than, by altering their course, confess themselves to have been in the wrong. All such are to be profoundly pitied. He who will not learn wisdom even from a child has neither the right heart nor the right intellect of man. He who does not feel thankful for his children's teaching has already lived too long, for he must have lost even the capacity of learning.

The children of England are just now teaching their maternal parent a lesson which is being slowly and reluctantly learnt. The mother, even with her children's success before her eyes, will not acknowledge that all her life long she has been making a mistake. When her offspring were under her own roof, she insisted, in accordance with traditional regulations, in making one the lord over all. By this tradition the favoured child was kept, for ever, out of the earnings of the whole family. To him alone an inheritance was assigned; he was titled, honoured, endowed with exclusive privileges, and put in the seat of authority. The mother had a sort of notion that this was the best way to secure the happiness of the family, and to promote feelings of brotherly love and attachment. Strange to say, the unprivileged children, as they grew to man's estate, did not share in this notion. They could not see the justice, but acutely felt the wrong of such a system of government. The mother, too, saw very clearly that the system did not work. The pampered favourite became tyrannical and overbearing. He ruled with a rod of iron, and lashed with a whip of scorpions. "Take away his privileges," said Justice. "For your own sake, and the sake of all your children—his, perhaps, more than others—take away his privileges," said Love. But this would have been confessing

an error. The mother adopted a different course. She kept the favourite in his position, but fettered him. Alas! remonstrated the children, fetter a son? Do two wrongs make a right? "I am in danger," shrieked the son,—"better fetters and privileges than be like you, earning one's own bread. Better to be a fettered lord than a free man." And so privileges and fetters remain together. It seems, of course, absurd, but to this day the mother does not openly confess that her traditional theory is a fatal traditional blunder, impeding the prosperity and marring the happiness of all the family. The truth is that she has a great heart, and on most other matters shows great common sense, but she has inherited even a larger stock of pride than commonly falls to the lot of mortals. Experience however, is slowly teaching her, and—she is learning of her children.

For some of her children, as we all know, have left her roof. They have settled in all parts of the habitable globe,—Canada, Victoria, South Australia, New South Wales, Columbia, and elsewhere, taking with them, as the mother wished, her own traditional form of family government. But the children had seen the evil of the system, and so they invented what they thought a better one. This was to allow, not one, but four or five of the elder branches of the family an endowment for life out of the common property, and to leave the rest to make a living as best they could. They tried this system for some years, but eventually found that they, too, had made a mistake. The endowed portion lacked both energy and—strange to say—wealth. They had not the enterprise of the unendowed, and were poorer. They were also objects of jealousy and mistrust, and gave occasion for constant quarrels and recriminations. A determination was, therefore, soon formed to give up the old theory altogether. In Canada the Clergy Reserves were secularised; in South Australia and other colonies all State-aid was abolished. In the official account of South Australia, published under the authority of the Colonial Government, it is stated that "this change in the law has not been attended by that decay of religious establishments which its opponents predicted when the change was made." New South Wales is now following its sister dependencies, and a bill brought in by the Government for the abolition of State aid has passed the Colonial Legislature after a debate of three nights' duration, by a vote of 29 to 28. In the colonies where State endowments have been abolished for a comparatively lengthened period, the results have been of the happiest kind. The great bone of contention has been taken away from them, and all kindred denominations live and work together on terms of mutual affection and respect.

No one, however, who may chance to glance through the religious statistics of the colonies can fail to be struck with one fact. *The sect that has enjoyed the chief portion of the State endowment is everywhere in a minority.* The money seems to have had a paralysing effect on its labours, and to have alienated popular attachment from it. Thus, in Lower Canada, where the "Church of England" has been, until lately, in sole enjoyment of the Clergy Reserves, she forms only five per cent. of the population. In South Australia she forms only thirty-seven per cent., and in Victoria only thirty-eight per cent. of the population. Supported by compulsory measures, she has failed to secure that affection which ever attends a mutual and voluntary dependence between the cheerful recipient and the cheerful giver.

Is the Church at home too proud and self-confident to receive a lesson from her children and take warning from their history? They tell her of the religious and social advantages that attend self-support and perfect equality between brethren. They tell her that, with both tradition and prestige in their favour, they have not held their ground amongst the Protestant denominations. The facts of their history warn her that

if she continues to persist in her old system of government she, too, will dwindle. Has she not already descended from the proud position of the Church of all England to that of a sect which embraces only half the population? Has she no eyes to see and no wisdom to learn? Let her mark the conduct and history of her own children, and if she would save herself from a more rapid descent than she has experienced during only the last half-century, no longer refuse to be taught by them.

CHURCHES AND CRIMINALS.

It was Dr. Watts who first contended that the freedom, the practices, and the forms of worship that are common amongst Dissenters have a greater power and tendency to promote the success of Christianity than the system of worship to which the members of the Established Church are bound. On this he based his Nonconformity. For, he asks, in one of his works, "What is it that we mean by asserting the rights and freedom of conscience in our separation from the Established Church, but more effectually to promote the kingdom of God amongst men?" If Dr. Watts's theory be true, it ought, of course, to be equally true that there is less crime amongst Dissenters than there is amongst the members of the Establishment; in other words, that Dissenters contribute a smaller proportion of criminals to the prisons and gaols of this country than the adherents—conscientious or nominal—of the Church. This is, we are aware, a plain and perhaps offensive way of putting a theory, but it is the most obviously conclusive form in which it can be stated. If Dissent has, as it ought to have, greater moral power than the Established system, it can prove it only in one way—by showing its influence on the lives of individuals.

There is a popular conviction, although perhaps it is to a large extent an unconscious one, that Nonconformity has this influence. It is proved by the attention which is excited and the remark that is provoked, when a public crime is committed by any member of a Dissenting church. The local scandal that is created by such an event infinitely exceeds, as every one knows, that which is created by the commission of a similar crime by a communicant of the Established Church. The reason is that the world expects greater consistency of conduct from an attendant at chapel than it does from an attendant at church. But why? Because it also holds, although, as we have said, to some extent, unconsciously, that the influence under which a Nonconformist lives ought to exercise a greater power upon his life than the influence of the Established Church is ever expected to exercise. It is not necessary to go into the reasons of this, but the fact is well known and well recognised. It is curious, however, to find Dr. Watts a hundred and thirty years ago making a similar remark. In his "Humble Attempt towards the Revival of Practical Religion amongst Christians," in a somewhat more pungent style than that in which he usually indulges, he writes as follows:—"Here I cannot but make mention of an observation which I have often made in the course of my life, viz., if a person who professes himself to belong to the Established Church is found guilty of swearing or cursing, if he drinks to excess, if he prove false and deceitful in his dealings, if his character be vicious and lewd, if he indulges iniquities of the grosser kind, there is no such mighty matter made of it in the world, nor is the scandal of such a criminal thrown at all upon the Church itself. We never hear it said upon such an occasion, 'These are the members of the Church of England;' but on the other hand, if a Protestant Dissenter who attends constantly in the worship of God in our separate assemblies and communicates with us, be guilty of any foul or infamous crime, what a loud clamour is

raised in the town; what a noise spreads and echoes through the neighbourhood; and the name of the single offender is not only set up as a public mark for the reproach of the world, but the whole party of the Dissenters falls under the disgrace thereby. *These are your Nonconformists; these are your saints; these are the men that pretend to godliness, and who don't think our Church pure enough for them; see what Hypocrites they are.* And thus they load the whole profession and party with the crime and scandal of a single sinner."

The science of statistics was not dreamed of until something like a hundred years after Dr. Watts wrote these words, and it was thirty years old before any one thought of obtaining a public return of the denominational profession of prisoners. This curious idea first occurred, perhaps, to the astute Roman Cardinal of Westminster, but it was carried into execution, for denominational purposes, by Lord Edward Howard. To this devoted member of the Roman Catholic Church, we owe the remarkable parliamentary paper from which we are now about to quote. As will presently be seen, however, neither the Catholic nor the Established Church has particular reason to be thankful for the result of Lord Howard's labours.

The return before us contains the criminal statistics of all the prisons of the United Kingdom, including twelve convict prisons, fifty-two county prisons, and eighty-seven gaols in England and Wales, sixty-one prisons in Scotland, and forty-one prisons in Ireland. From each of the governors of these establishments, it gives replies concerning the number of prisoners of each religious denomination, the number of clergymen or instructors and the number of prisoners requesting the attendance of a minister of their religion during the three months previous to the date of the return. With respect to the last two points of information we may at once state, that with scarcely an exception—the exceptions being in Ireland—the chaplains are clergymen of the Established Church, and that there are only one or two instances, in all the returns, of the services of a Protestant Dissenting minister at a gaol being requested by a prisoner. The information with regard to the denominational profession of prisoners is on the whole remarkably precise—much more so, indeed, than any one could have expected. Only one governor—Mr. Pinson, of the Norwich County Gaol—gives any clue to their apparent value. This gentleman remarks that his return is "in accordance with the prisoners' declarations, but in most cases they state, 'I go to church or chapel, as the case may be, when I go anywhere.' But most of them feel a difficulty in declaring themselves as belonging to any particular denomination." No other return contains any reserving statement, and we therefore, take the figures as we find them.

Remembering only the figures of the Census of Religious Worship, who would expect such a return as the following from the largest convict prison, viz., Millbank?—

NUMBER OF PRISONERS OF EACH RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION.			
	Male.		Female.
Church of England ...	326	...	289
Protestants ...	137	...	23
Church of Scotland ...	6	...	...
Free Church of Scotland ...	5	...	...
Presbyterians ...	4	...	3
United Presbyterians ...	2	...	...
Congregationalists ...	1	...	2
Methodists ...	5	...	1
Wesleyans ...	3	...	2
Dissenters ...	8	...	7
Baptists ...	5	...	1
Lutheran ...	1	...	...
Jew ...	1	...	...
Church of Rome ...	56	...	94
Totals ...	560	...	422

Here, out of 982 prisoners, 615, or nearly two-thirds, declare themselves to belong to the Church of England; 56 only, or about one-eighteenth (rather more than five per cent.), to Protestant Dissenting denominations; and 150, or nearly one-sixth (sixteen per cent.), to the Church of Rome. In the Census of Religious Worship the members of the Church of England are stated to form only 52 per cent. of the population; of Protestant Nonconformist churches 43 per cent., and of the Church of Rome 4 per cent. Taking the returns from this prison alone, the inference would be drawn that the Roman Catholic Church exercises the least deterring influence on the members of its communion; the Established Church stands next; while the Dissenting denomination are shown, as Dr. Watts suggested, to have the greatest moral influence upon such of the community as connect themselves with their organisations.

This inference is supported by all the tables before us. Thus, in the twelve convict prisons there are 7,627 prisoners, of whom 4,849 declare themselves to be Churchmen, 1,426 to be Roman Catholics, 765 to be unconnected with any denomination, and only

587 to be Protestant Dissenters—these numbers giving almost exactly the same proportions as the numbers for Millbank alone. The only striking exceptions to such proportions are to be found in such towns as Manchester and Liverpool. In the former nearly one-half, and in the latter more than one-half, the prisoners are Roman Catholics. This supports the assertion of the late well-known chaplain of Preston Gaol, who remarked that, although the Catholics formed a fourth only of the inhabitants of Liverpool, they contributed more than fifty per cent. to the criminal population of the town.

It is singular to notice that the Church of England in Wales, where she is in a minority of one-fourth, contributes close upon one-half to the criminal population, the Roman Catholics adding an eighth, and the Dissenters only two-fifths. In Scotland the members of the Church of Scotland give more than a third to the gaol numbers, while the Roman Catholics give more than one-fourth. In Ireland the greater number of criminals, as may be supposed, belong also to the Catholic Church, which contributes nearly seven-eighths of the whole number, the Established Church nearly making up the balance.

It is not necessary to follow these statistics further. In any case they are not so much demonstrative as suggestive. We make no broad and general deduction from them. There they are, and it is for Church defenders and statesmen who believe in the "policy" of a National Church, if they can, to explain them. They may suggest, however, one or two reflections to religious men of every class. The first is, that, as there are in every large prison in the kingdom, men and women of almost every denomination, there is room for special prison work for all classes, not, of course, by way of proselytism, but because the heart may be most easily touched by re-awakening the early sympathies which attached a present criminal to a particular religious body. "If," says Mr. Clay, "who spoke with the largest heart and the largest experience of any prison chaplain that has ever lived,—"if a clergyman is willing to put all ambition and hope of advancement on one side, and make the salvation of souls the great end and aim of his ministry, he could choose no field for work so fruitful as a prison." The second suggestion occurs from reflection on the attested fact that nearly all the prisoners have belonged, more or less, to a particular denomination. Probably they have attended some Sunday-school, and hence Mr. Clay's observation that more than 60 per cent. of the Preston criminals had been Sunday-school children. Did they continue connected with a Church? Why not? The same authority suggests that, dragging poor children to church and chapel to hear what is to them quite unintelligible, and uneasy, cold and restless, to be a source of annoyance and distress to the rest of the congregation, has something to do with this. Yet this is the practice on which the clerical managers of National Schools so short-sightedly and relentlessly insist! The third suggestion is that all Christian men might perhaps take a somewhat more active interest than they do in the condition of prisoners, and in their perils when their time of punishment has expired. We can promise them, that if they will only visit some of our large jails they will see sights to move to righteous anger as well as to tears.

SIR J. T. COLERIDGE ON THE ECCLESIASTICAL TENDENCIES OF THE AGE.

As chairman of a meeting of the Honiton Church Association, last week, Sir John Taylor Coleridge delivered a very remarkable speech, indicating that changes in the relation of Church and State are inevitable, of which the following is the material portion:—

Ladies and gentlemen, we are, as you know, a Church Association. We propose to benefit the Societies for Promoting Christian Knowledge, for the Propagation of the Gospel, the Church Missionary Society, the Church Building Society, the National Society, the Diocesan Society for Additional Curates, and the Diocesan Society for Church-Building. Every one of these societies, as you know, is founded upon Church principles; every one addresses itself in the first instance to the followers of the Church of England,—and I am sorry to say that imports in this country a division and separation to a certain extent of ourselves from many of our fellow-subjects. Now the reason why I think that societies of this kind demand at this moment, with particular urgency, the support of all Churchmen, is that it is impossible not, I think, to see that things are everywhere tending in this country to a time when Church charities of this kind will have to be maintained by Churchmen without reference to any aid from the Imperial Government of the country. You know that some of the societies I have mentioned have recently lost the benefit of what is called the Queen's Letter. A most important addition was derived from that source to the annual income of these societies. The benefit of this letter to some of these societies was represented by as much as 8,000*l.* and 10,000*l.* I am afraid from what passed in the last Session of Parliament, and from what we now see is passing, as collected from the newspapers of the day, with respect to the National Society and to the great cause of education in this country, that unless Churchmen are prepared to

make sacrifice of some of their distinctive principles—and those by which they are bound to hold—that the assistance of the Government will be very materially withdrawn from them, in some instances perhaps entirely withheld. I am not now expressing an opinion upon the property or policy of conduct of this kind. I cannot but see that it is a fact that the Government of this country—and here I don't speak of any particular Government, the Government of to-day as distinct from any other Government—that there is a design, perhaps it is felt to be a bounden obligation, to make no distinction in these matters between the Church of England, which used to be called the National Church, and the Dissenting sects which are among and around us. The consequence, however, of that is this—that whatever distinctive protection was in former times afforded to Church societies for Church purposes is now gradually—perhaps, I use too favourable a term when I say gradually—is in the course of rapidly being withdrawn from us. The Government acts under the impression that this course is forced upon it by the course of this nation for as many years back as I can remember. Anyone who looks back for a few years will see and will be able to state how many of those things which in former times were looked upon as the corner-stone of our fabric have gradually been taken away. If anybody looking forward fifty years ago could have seen a time when we should have the Roman Catholics emancipated, Parliament reformed, corporations opened and liberalised, Church-rates brought into imminent danger, at least all contributions to the great religious societies in the way I just mentioned withdrawn, the Navigation Acts put an end to, the Corn Laws swept from the face of the earth, and treaties formed with other countries upon the terms which they have lately been, he would have supposed, I think, that it would have been hardly possible for England to go on. However, we know, thank God, that we are, going on, and I am not going to pass an opinion whether all this has been wisely done or not. But I wish to draw your attention to this—that all this indicates a stream set in a particular course. All this was set in action by that which was a minority in the beginning, but which, acting as all minorities do, with a good deal of worldly prudence, and a good deal of worldly zeal, carried its way in the end. By all this I wish to lead you to the conclusion that the same causes which impressed themselves upon the minds of the Government by which those measures were carried, have prompted the Government of our own day to do that which has led partly to the abolition of all distinctions between Churchmen and Dissenters, and thrown Churchmen entirely upon themselves. Now, ladies and gentlemen, how is that to be met, and why do I draw your attention to it? It is in vain to attempt to prevent these things. You cannot do it. All that you can do in the way of hostility to a movement of this kind—if hostility is to be desired—is to oppose such delays in the way as shall on the one hand mitigate the weight of that which must come upon us; and, on the other hand, to employ the time so gained in preparing the country for the new state of things; preparing it in the matter of education, by advancing your people; preparing it in the matter of religion by yourselves coming forward with greater zeal and liberality than you were accustomed to do formerly, and taking up with readiness and zeal the great task which is thrown upon you. (Hear, hear.) And I must say that some of our societies have given us a bright example in that way. How did the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel act when she lost 8,000*l.* or 10,000*l.* a-year by the abolition of the Queen's Letter? Did she sink under the loss? No; she met it by increased earnestness of appeal, by increased attention to all the duties cast upon her, and the result is that she is now able to present in the pages of her report a larger income, to enter upon larger fields of operations, and to effect more good, than when she enjoyed the Queen's Letter and all its aid and assistance. (Cheers.) I hope that the National Society, in the trial that certainly awaits her, will act upon the same principle. I should be distressed to think that by any fruitless, unworthy, and—I must call it in the strict but not the widest sense of the word—unprincipled, attempt she tried to ward off that day. (Hear, hear.)

Sir John Coleridge was for enforcing the teaching of the catechism to all children in the schools of the National Society; but he discovered a neat loophole for escape from the difficulty of enforcing the catechism on the children of Dissenters, which he found in a suggestion of the Bishop of Llandaff.

He says he would understand the rule in reference to the liturgy and catechism thus:—that instruction in the catechism of the Established Church should follow the direction given in the baptismal service. It is there laid down that children shall be taught the Lord's Prayer and the Ten Commandments, and there there is a stop—and be further instructed in the Church catechism set forth for that purpose. If a clergyman was in the ordinary course of teaching to teach every child the Lord's Prayer and the Ten Commandments, and reserve the further instruction in the catechism for those who are passing on to confirmation, he would offend no Dissenter, except perhaps the Unitarians, and they are too small a body really to be worthy of much consideration. I should not venture to throw out that suggestion if it were not made on the authority I mentioned; but I think it is a suggestion which may deserve the consideration of the clergy.

Perhaps eventually, Sir John hinted, they might dispense with Government help at all, and so secure their independence.

Those schools receiving help from the Government must take an example from those who do not, and perhaps by increasing a little the payments from the parents and increasing a great deal our own individual and general efforts for the support of the schools, we may in no long time bring about a state of things in the matter of the education of this country in which the parents shall be raised to a better appreciation of the great duty incumbent on them to educate their children, and the friends of the poor stimulated to give a great deal more than they do now, so as to supply whatever is wanting on their part, and then we shall go on without being subjected to that control or interference of the committee of Privy Council which is now so often felt. Of course those who think with me must be prepared for the conclusion; for the only way by which this can be made effective is by zealous and constant support.

THE IRISH CHURCH QUESTION.

(From the *Liberator*.)

We are rejoiced to observe that the press of Ireland is once more seriously debating the question of the Irish Church. How it is that it does not write upon it week by week, and day by day, we cannot imagine. There must, after all, be a solid substratum of patience in the Celtic race. What other people on the face of the globe would have endured for three centuries the anomaly and abuse which exist under cover of the legal establishment of religion in Ireland? It is not merely that the Protestant Episcopal Church of Ireland is the Church of a mere fraction of the people—of one in eight only of the population. That is seen in Scotland and Wales. In all these countries, the argument by which the theory of an Establishment is usually defended—Mr. Gladstone's argument for instance—utterly falls to the ground. It is not the Established but the Free Churches which are spreading religion amongst the people. The law Churches in each of these countries exist, not for the sake of religion, but for a few minor and incidental purposes; in some cases for buttresses to the State Church of England, in others for the mere sake of political patronage and power. They are not Establishments founded on principle, but on the lowest and most selfish considerations of policy.

The Irish Church exhibits, in addition to this anomaly, abuses such as would long ago have extinguished it if, instead of a religious, it had been a civil or military institution. It is a great larder for the support of a few families. Its churches are for the most part churches only in name, they might as well be heathen temples, for the number of worshippers which attend them. It is the most monstrous exhibition of payment without service—the most gigantic illustration of the sinecure system, which any Government has ever maintained. And yet it is borne with; the people who find the money to support it, uttering only now and then a faint cry against it.

We repeat, therefore, that we are rejoiced that the Irish Church question is again being brought before the people of Ireland. We hope that it will not be suffered to die again into silence. The only weakness we can imagine calculated fatally to injure it is the mode in which it may be presented to the people of this country. In the current number of the *Dublin Review* there is an article which leads us to make this remark. The main purpose of the writer is to recal to the recollection of English statesmen the admissions and proposals made during the debates on the Irish Church question in 1835 and in succeeding years; not with the view of showing that there should be no Church Establishment at all, but to demand a fulfilment of the promises then made by Parliament for a reform of the Church and an appropriation of its surplus revenue to other public purposes. The tendency of the argument, as is candidly admitted, is in favour of a total secularisation of the Irish ecclesiastical revenues; but the demand is only for a partial secularisation. This is more moderate than might have been expected, and it is another illustration of the patience of the Celtic race. The historical review of the controversy is however fatally defective. It omits all reference to the Maynooth endowment, and does not mention Mr. Miall's motion. These events have placed the Irish Church question on a footing very different from that which it occupied when Lord Melbourne's Government was in power. So far as the Catholics of Ireland are concerned, the first circumstance has almost destroyed the previous advantage which they possessed, but the character and reception of Mr. Miall's speech have placed the English Voluntaries in the best position for dealing with it. The Irish Church question cannot be successfully dealt with in Parliament apart from the Maynooth question, and while the Maynooth grant exists, it can only be dealt with consistently by English Voluntaries. These facts must be taken into account in the future conduct of this controversy.

Taking for a text the article in the *Liberator* of last month on the revenues of the late Archbishop of Armagh, the *Cork Examiner* and the *Tuam Herald* also direct attention to this subject. The former paper says:—"The English press is doing our work in regard to the Established Church. The *Liberator*, which has been conducted and written with the object of liberating the Church from the State, and has distinguished itself by its hostility to the shameful anomaly of the Irish branch of the Establishment, gives some few facts suggested by the recent death of the Primate of Armagh." It recapitulates these facts, but at the same time points to the private and public virtues, and the religious services of the Archbishop. It adds, however:—"We feel no benefit from the Archbishop's virtues while we have to pay a heavy price for them. The article is too dear, and we trust we may have nothing more of the same sort forced upon us." In a second article, the same journal enlarges on the "standing fraud" of the Establishment, and, referring to the Archbishop's receipts, asks, "Has the world, except in Ireland, ever seen anything like it?" It continues:—"The English Voluntaries have a well-compact and extensively-ramified organisation for the separation of the Church from the State. They look with wonder at the inaction of the oppressed and outraged Catholics of Ireland. Their wonder is natural." "We entreat our readers," it concludes, "to hold themselves in readiness to support whatever mode of agitation may be finally adopted against a grievance as oppressive and as wicked as ever sapped the vital strength or degraded the political character of any Christian country." The *Tuam Herald*, in quoting the article in question, also expresses its "satisfaction to think that the Irish Church question is likely to attract renewed attention."

In addition to the above, a writer in the *Daily News* has enumerated some glaring abuses connected with Armagh Cathedral, six out of eight of the vicars of which it appears are incapable of fulfilling their duties. This is a trivial abuse compared with some which we hope to bring before the reader in our next number. Meantime the Irish Church question is fairly afloat. If the Catholics of Ireland would at once voluntarily and spontaneously relinquish the Maynooth grant, it would be the great ecclesiastical question of the day. The hour that witnesses that event will seal the doom of the Irish Church. If they do not do this, their next best course is to adopt the advice of the *Dublin Review*:—"To Irish Catholics and Irish Protestants, we recommend that they make this question of the Established Church in Ireland the main question to which they direct their combined energies. Let it be the test of every political candidate." We echo the appeal to both parties. The

Establishment is an insult and a grievance to Catholics, and a source of chronic weakness to all the Protestant Churches.

PROTESTANT DEMONSTRATION AT BELFAST, AND RIOTS.

A meeting of Protestants of every denomination was held on Wednesday, in the Royal Botanic Gardens, Belfast, for the purpose of giving expression to the sentiments of the Protestants of Ireland in relation to "the rigorous enactments against Protestants, while violations of the law by Roman Catholics are allowed to pass with impunity." It is stated that the assemblage occupied a space of fully five acres in extent, and, at the lowest estimate, must have numbered 70,000 persons, almost the entire of whom were of a respectable class, consisting chiefly of farmers and artisans. The platform and a large portion of the reserved space were occupied by magistrates, deputy-lieutenants, clergy, and gentry. Special trains were run on the northern lines of railway, which were crowded with passengers from all parts of the province of Ulster, and thousands more, it is alleged, would have attended, but were unable to obtain seats in the carriages. Not less than 1,500 persons marched from Lisburn into Belfast to attend the meeting. The chair was occupied by S. G. Getty, Esq., M.P. Speeches were delivered by the Rev. Dr. Cooke, Sir W. Verner, Bart., M.P., Peter Quinn, Esq., M.P., and other gentlemen, and resolutions having been adopted expressive of the views of the meeting, it was determined that petitions be presented to her Majesty and to the Houses of Lords and Commons, calling for an equitable and impartial administration of justice in Ireland as between Protestants and Roman Catholics, and for the repeal of the Party Processions Act, the Party Emblems Act, and other enactments injuriously affecting the interests of Protestantism.

Riots broke out on Wednesday in the notorious Pound-street district, and a violent attack was made by the Romanists on the Rev. Mr. Hanna's church. The Riot Act had to be read several times. On Friday night the rioting was renewed with the accompaniment of Orange retaliations. The magistrates had taken great precautions during the day, but the disorders broke out in an unexpected quarter, and the police and the military were dodged so artfully that there was not a guardian of the peace to be seen where most of the mischief was done. The Orange war-cry was "For St. Malachi's!" meaning the principal Roman Catholic Church. By great exertions a body of constabulary was got there in time by taking a short route to prevent that building from being wrecked. A number of outrages were however committed, and much damage was done. The Roman Catholic mob broke the windows of the Unitarian meeting-house, the minister of which, the Rev. J. Scott Porter, did all he could to prevent the meeting being held in the Botanic-gardens. In Millfield, Brown-street, Carrick-hill, and other places in that neighbourhood many dwelling-houses were completely gutted. The Riot Act was read several times by Dr. Danville, Dr. M'Gee, Mr. Lyons, and other of the magistracy; but their desire, it was evident, was not to resort to extreme measures. A great number of injuries were inflicted on constables and civilians by the mob of rioters; but the wounds received were not of a dangerous character.

CHURCH-RATES.—MARGATE.—The Rev. James Croft, Baptist minister, of St. Peter's, appeared before the bench of magistrates, last week, to answer to a summons for 1s. 8d., for Church-rates. Mr. J. H. Boys appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. J. H. Bennett, of London, for the defendant. After the case had been gone into, Mr. Bennett took exception to the rate, contending that it was invalid, as a proper estimate was refused. It was not shown that Broadstairs was exempt, and therefore he required the summons to be dismissed. The bench then retired. On returning, the chairman said that they postponed their decision till the next week.

CHURCH-RATE SEIZURES AT MARKET HARBOUR.—There have been more seizures for Church-rates in this town, in reference to which the following handbill has been circulated:—

Whosoever the "English Church, as by law established," is known, there shall these deeds that she hath done be told for a memorial against her. The following goods have been seized for Church-rates:—From Messrs. Nunneley and Ashton, 75lbs. of cheese; from Mr. Nunneley, 32lbs. of ham, 34 brushes, and 2lbs. black tea; from Mr. Ashton, 45lbs. of cheese; from Messrs. Andrews and Buswell, 6 chairs; from Mr. Andrews, 1 percolator, 1 brass tea kettle, 1 metal coffee-pot, 3 copper saucepans, 2 brass saucepans, 1 toast-rack, and 1 copper kettle; from Mr. Simpkin, 1 piece Bedford cord, and 1 piece fancy cloth; from Mr. R. Goward, 3 gallons of gin; from Mr. J. Jarman, 31lbs. 6ozs. of cheese and 1 broom; from Mrs. Trasler (widow), 27 pairs of stockings. We do not wish to judge the church-wardens of Harborough (God forbid that we should do that), but as Dissenters we are at a loss to understand how they can walk into a neighbour's shop and take from their goods which do not belong to them, and say it is to support the worship of that God whose command to his followers is "Thou shalt not steal." We would advise them to search the Word of Him whom they profess to worship, and see how far their acts are in accordance with his will, before they again allow such a disgraceful thing to take place as that which has just been witnessed in our otherwise quiet little town—we say disgraceful, we think it is so—and "mean" in the extreme, of church-wardens to wish others, against their will, to contribute towards defraying expenses which they ought to think it their privilege to liquidate. We need not wonder that Dissent is making the progress it is in the land, while this spirit is manifested in the Church of England. We are sorry that this spirit does

exist. We would say to the Churchmen of Harborough—cast it from you, follow the example of your brethren in other towns, and you will withdraw from our midst that which is the cause of much strife and ill-feeling in the town. "A new commandment I give unto you, That ye love one another; as I have loved you, that ye also love one another. By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye have love one to another."—John xiii. 34, 35. "Love worketh no ill to his neighbour."—Romans xiii. 10. "If a man say, I love God, and hateth his brother, he is a liar."—1 John iv. 20. A RESIDENT.

Market Harborough, Sept. 15, 1862.

The seizures were made the latter end of last week by four policemen. The widow Trasler is in very humble circumstances, though a highly respectable woman, and who, though dependent on her own exertions for a livelihood, spends much of her spare time in visiting the sick and dying, and ministering as far as she is able to their temporal wants, and delighting also to speak as opportunity offers of the consolations and hopes of the Gospel. Few more active or consistent Christians can be found than this poor widow, who loses twenty-seven pairs of stockings to support a worship in which she does not join, and the teaching of Puseyite doctrines in which she does not believe. No auctioneer has yet been found to sell the goods.

SEIZURES FOR EASTER-DUES AT BIRSTAL.—The vicar of this Yorkshire parish has been making seizures for Easter-dues. A correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury* writes:—"Some people never prize a thing till they have paid dearly for it. So the good vicar sent his officers, backed with the warrant of the law, to the shop of one J— M—, and took therefrom a cheese of about ten times the value of his 'due.' G— S— had a very nice clock, worth from 8l. to 10l., and a gun worth perhaps a quarter of the sum; these the vicar took, that he might shoot the heretics at the right time. Another refractory was mulcted of a press-bed; fortunately, nobody was in it at the time: doubtless the vicar will sleep all the more comfortably in it as a token of his praiseworthy zeal on the poor heretic's behalf. It is hardly worth mentioning, perhaps, but it has excited some curiosity in the village, that although the vicar has had the processes ready for some time, they were not put in execution until he had started for his holiday tour, and was not likely to be at home for some time to come." These seizures have excited much feeling, and the members and friends of the Birstal Anti-Easter-dues Association have resolved to hold a public meeting on the subject, and to invite some of the leading Nonconformists in the district to take part in the proceedings. On Monday night, the goods seized were sold by auction in the presence of a large but orderly crowd, composed of both Churchmen and Dissenters. The articles were all bought in by the members of the association, in order that they might be presented to the three gentlemen from whom they were taken.

NEWCASTLE AND SECTARIAN GRANTS.—In this town there has been for some time past considerable stir owing to the grants from corporation funds made to the Church of England. There having been a vacancy in one of the wards, the well-known Joseph Cowen, jun., Esq., was requested by a numerously-signed requisition to become a candidate. He was returned unopposed, and on the 19th a numerous meeting was held to celebrate his return. In his speech on the occasion, the new town councillor said he was opposed to all grants to religious bodies. He thought that all religious bodies should be allowed to sustain themselves; he thought every man should be able to support the church he belonged to, that he should not rely on the State or on the public for its support; and more especially did he think that a body of men who were elected for the purpose of managing the secular affairs of a borough were not at all justified in spending the money contributed for secular purposes for the support of any special section—he did not care what section it was. If there was a surplus they had better appropriate that surplus in reducing the rates or spend the money on some sanitary or other improvement.

EPISCOPALIANS AND VOLUNTARISM.—We have been favoured with a copy of an interesting letter, from the Rev. C. L. Vaughan, Incumbent of St. Neot's, to the attendants of his Church, descriptive of the failure of the existing mode of raising money for religious purposes in connection with the Church, and urging the adoption of a more excellent way. The subscriptions and collections hitherto relied upon have left a deficiency of 204l. for various objects, the greater part of it having been made up by the vicar. The suggested remedy is the weekly offertory, "which, while not compelling any, may weekly, in God's sight, remind every one of his duty to himself and to his fellow men." The letter concludes with the following appeal:—"Under the law of Moses, the Jews were required to give a tenth to God's service. Let it not be believed, till it be proved, that members of Christ in St. Neot's find it not in their hearts to give back to God, at the call of his Church, a twentieth, or a thirtieth, or a fortieth, of what he has given to them. And now, in adapting ourselves to the coming change, let those of us whom God has blessed with health and wealth, be careful to show to the poor man that no heavy burden is to fall upon him. In other words, let the rich man, in estimating the right measure of his own burden, be careful to provide for those poor who are always with us, a legacy from the Lord; and instead of busying ourselves overmuch with small sums in vulgar fractions, let us get by heart these living words of the Divine wisdom: "There is that scattereth, and yet increaseth; and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty. The liberal soul

shall be made fat, and he that watereth shall be watered also himself."—*Liberator*.

THE ALLEGED INTOLERANCE AT COBHAM.—A letter from the president and secretary of the Cobham Reading-rooms appears in the *West Surrey Times* of Saturday last, denying that a resolution expelling that journal had been passed by the reading-room committee. Such an act, quoth the president and secretary, was merely conversed about, as "doubts were expressed whether it was consistent that an institution whose object is social should take in a paper which admitted communications breathing so much party spirit." A letter from the Vicar of Cobham, the Rev. E. H. Loring, and one also from Mr. G. H. Butler, are inserted in the same impression of our contemporary, the former complaining of "false statements," and the latter denouncing the previously-inserted letters as founded on "a deliberate falsehood." A fourth letter appears from a correspondent, styling himself "A Curate," who, with biting irony, exposes the arrogance of High-Church assumptions. The editor, in his foot-notes to the letters, says that "so orthodox and enlightened are the views of 'A Curate' respecting 'those horrid Dissenters,' that he ought to be a bishop." The editor states, moreover, that the conversation on the expulsion of the *West Surrey Times* "indicates a desire at dictation to which no sensible editor in these days would submit without remonstrance."

Religious Intelligence

PEMBURY-GROVE CHAPEL, LOWER CLAPTON.—On the evening of the 9th inst. a meeting of the church and congregation was held in the above place to welcome the pastor, the Rev. Frank Soden, on his return home; when a silver tea and coffee service was presented to him, "as an expression of their affectionate respect."

KINGSGATE CHAPEL, HOLBORN.—On occasion of the jubilee of Mr. Henry Crassweller's membership in connexion with the church assembling at the above place of worship, a tea-meeting was held, at which that gentleman was presented with an address from his fellow-members, written on vellum, illuminated and mounted in a richly-carved gilt frame, and glazed, congratulating him on their relations, and on his labours of love, untiring energy, and personal sacrifices among them. For the last twenty-five years Mr. Crassweller has been a deacon of the church. At the same time the Rev. Francis Wills, the pastor, presented him, on behalf of the church and congregation, with a copy of "Bagster's Comprehensive Family Bible," richly bound and mounted.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—The opening of another Dissenting chapel in Newcastle—Wesley Chapel, for the use of the United Free Methodists—affords a splendid exemplification of the much-decried "voluntary principle." The body of Wesleyan Reformers is not, in Newcastle, either wealthy or influential, yet they have provided a place of worship, not only spacious and convenient, but in point of architectural style and decoration worthy of the town which Grainger adorned, and at a cost of 3,500*l*. Two thousand pounds of this sum has been already raised, and at preliminary services on Wednesday, after sermons by two venerable and veteran leaders of theirs, the magnificent sum of 112*l*. was collected. When Churchmen see such noble instances of generosity on the part of Dissenters, why should they—with tenfold more wealth—be afraid of casting the support of their fabrics on the free-will offerings of the people?—*Newcastle Guardian*.

LOWESTOFT—ORDINATION SERVICE.—On Tuesday, the ordination services in connexion with the settlement of the Rev. J. Aldis, jun., as pastor of the Baptist Church, were held in the chapel, London-road. After singing, the Rev. R. Lewis (Independent) read and offered up prayer. Mr. Corbyn then narrated the steps which had led to the choice of Mr. Aldis as the pastor of the church. The Rev. John Aldis, jun., gave a succinct and satisfactory account of his conversion to God, his call to the ministry, the articles of his faith and practice, and the acceptance of the invitation to become their pastor. The Rev. C. Daniels then, in an earnest and affectionate prayer, commended the young minister and the people to the Great Head of the Church. The Rev. John Aldis, sen., of Reading, formerly of Mazonpound, then ascended the pulpit, and gave the charge to his son, from 1 Timothy iv. 6, "A good minister of Jesus Christ." The charge, which was full of faithful counsel, powerful motive, and rich encouragement, was delivered with touching tenderness and solemn earnestness. The Rev. G. Gould, of Norwich, then addressed the church from 1 Thess. xii. 24, upon the duties they owed to their pastor and each other, counselling them to live in love. About sixty of the friends took supper in the school-room adjoining the chapel at the close of the interesting proceedings.

BAPTIST CHURCH, NORTH SHIELDS.—On Sunday morning and evening, the 21st inst., sermons were preached in this chapel, to large congregations, by the Rev. T. W. Matthews, of Boston, Lincolnshire. The annual tea-meeting was held on Tuesday, in the library of the Mechanics' Institute, John Fenwick, Esq., of Newcastle, in the chair, who opened the business of the meeting in an effective speech, reproducing some stirring incidents in connexion with the history of the church, since its formation in 1798, in the promotion of which the late Richard Fishwick, Esq. (one of the founders of Elswick Lead-works), had been of considerable service. Kindly reference was also made to the late Rev. George Sample, of New-

castle, who, with the chairman (Mr. Fenwick), in its early career, occasionally supplied the pulpit on the Lord's-day, walking from Newcastle to Shields and back for that purpose. The Rev. J. D. Carrick, the worthy pastor, then read a report, stating, among other matters, that the offer of Mr. James Potts, of Newcastle, made at the anniversary, held Nov. 19, 1861, to pay the last 20*l*. of a debt of 200*l*. if cleared off this year, had been responded to, and that they had now the gratification of announcing the chapel in Howard-street was free of debt. The chapel, it appears, was built in 1845, at a cost of 1,600*l*. The meeting was afterwards addressed by the Revs. A. Jack, T. W. Matthews, Wildon Carr, W. Salmond, C. Maokenzie, J. Wills, and other friends. Thanks having been voted to Mr. Potts, Mr. Matthews, and the chairman, and responded to, the interesting anniversary was brought to a close.

EGERTON—ORDINATION.—On Thursday the interesting ceremony of ordaining Mr. R. G. Leigh (late of the Lancashire Independent College) to the pastoral charge of the Independent congregation worshipping at Egerton, near Bolton, took place in the chapel, and notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather the chapel was well filled. The Rev. Professor Newth delivered the introductory address from Heb. xiii. 10, "We have an altar, whereof they have no right to eat which serve the tabernacle," and then put the usual questions to the candidate for ordination. Mr. Leigh having replied most satisfactorily, the Rev. James Gwyther, of Manchester, offered up the ordination prayer, and Mr. Leigh was ordained to the office of ministry by the laying on of hands. The Rev. D. E. Ford, of Manchester, delivered the charge to the minister. The passage he selected for consideration was 2 Tim. ii. 15, "Study to shew thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth." The service occupied nearly three hours. At half-past three the members of the congregation, and their friends from a distance, assembled in the school-room, where an excellent dinner was served. Mr. Macfadyen, of St. Helen's, in the evening preached a very powerful and soul-stirring sermon, founded on Exod. xvii. 11, 12. Mr. Leigh enters upon his labours with encouraging prospects.

Correspondence.

LANCASHIRE DISTRESS.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—We have this week to express our grateful thanks on behalf of the distressed Congregational churches in the cotton district for the following contributions. Incessantly are the Central Committee receiving painful illustrations of the depth and breadth of the suffering caused by the cotton famine, and yet as incessantly are they cheered by fresh manifestations of Christian sympathy. As the sufferings abound so also the consolations abound. Some of the contributing churches are repeating their liberality on behalf of this fund. Others are taking advantage of the present season of "ingathering" to express their obligations to the Almighty by sending portions to them for whom nothing is prepared. To all our friends in the agricultural counties we earnestly commend, amidst their joy of harvest, a remembrance of their brethren in Christ who are pining away in this densely-peopled manufacturing district. And if our voice could reach across the Atlantic, we would implore the churches of Canada, on whose broad acres God has been so abundant in his goodness, to pity their brethren, practically, by sharing with them the enrichment which they have recently received. They have now a providential opening for the expression of their brotherly love to the afflicted churches in their fatherland, and we have confidence in them in the Lord that they will be mindful of this matter. Further, may we suggest to the editors of our religious newspapers and other periodicals, that they should kindly bring the claims of these distressed churches frequently and earnestly before their readers? Two or three of them are rendering us invaluable service in this line. We thank them very earnestly. The editors of the *Christian World* have rendered us the further service of receiving and transmitting donations from their numerous readers. The case is most urgent, and we ask for it a solemn and prompt consideration.

Ever yours faithfully,

WILLIAM ROAF.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE FOR RELIEVING DISTRESSED CONGREGATIONALISTS IN THE COTTON DISTRICTS.

Treasurer—Henry Lea, Esq., Mozley-street, Manchester.
Secretaries—Rev. R. M. Davis, Oldham; Rev. William Roaf, Wigan.

	£	s.	d.
Bristol, Highbury Chapel, Rev. D. Thomas (third contribution) ...	25	10	0
Rawdon, per A. Milligan, Esq. ...	6	10	0
Rendam, Rev. S. Hind ...	5	0	0
Lynn, Rev. S. E. Gull (second contribution) ...	1	8	0
Debenham, Rev. C. Talbot ...	4	6	0
Ilfracombe, "A Poor Woman" ...	0	1	0
Sandbach, Rev. W. Rodes ...	6	0	0
Heckmondwike, Rev. M. Howard ...	6	0	0
Hanley, Rev. R. McAll ...	15	0	0
A London Young Men's Class and Teacher ...	2	6	0
Guildford, Rev. J. Hart ...	10	10	0
Balboro, Petworth, Rev. D. Grigsby (collection after harvest sermon) ...	0	17	6
Summerleyton, Suffolk (collection after harvest sermon) ...	3	14	6
Witham, Rev. John Dewnap ...	24	0	1
Barnstable (collected after a lecture by Rev. S. T. Custer) ...	10	0	0
Rev. J. A. Coombes, Torquay ...	10	0	0
Editor of the <i>Christian World</i> ...	9	4	0
Do., special, for St. Paul's, Wigan ...	9	0	0
Cuckfield, Sussex, (sacramental collection), per D. Pratt, Esq. ...	10	1	3
Stratford-on-Avon, (second church sacramental collection), Rev. W. C. Barlow ...	3	0	0

Burnham, Bucks, Rev. G. Bulmer (second contribution) ...	1	8	0
Ilansaintfaraid, Bethesda Chapel, per Rev. Mr. James ...	1	7	0
Southminster, Rev. J. Ault (specially assigned) ...	6	6	0

A Thank-offering, 1*s*.; H. Lewis, 5*s*.; collected by S. B. Chudleigh, 5*s*.; per J. H. Wood, Smarden, Kent, for the poor saints, 13*s*. 9*d*.—for the Sabbath-school, 1*s*. 6*d*.; W. M. Charlton, 10*s*.; R. H. Down, 5*s*.; Mr. Longhurst and Friends at Sunningdale, 1*l*.; with a box of miscellaneous articles useful to the hungry and naked; K. J., 2*s*. 6*d*.; Four Readers of the *Christian World*, 4*s*.; collected by J. Simmonds, 1*l*.; Mr. E. Meddin, Marton, 5*s*.; Friends at Marton, by Mr. Lloyd, 17*s*.; M. A. Woods, 5*s*.; Eliza, 1*s*.; Priscilla, 2*s*. 6*d*.; A Little Self-denial, 4*s*. 8*d*.; M. A. F., 2*s*. 6*d*.; W. C., Derbyshire, 5*s*.; Miss Day's Pupils, Rugby, 10*s*.; O. W., Tydsfield, 2*s*.; Contributions by Ninety Persons employed at Mr. Pope's New House, near Hastings, collected by Mr. S. Cooper, 4*l*. 6*s*. 6*d*.; part of Collection at Cokermonth, per Mr. Brown, 1*l*. 7*s*. 4*d*.; D. Williams, 10*s*.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—I was glad to perceive in your last number that Mr. Handel Cosham had called your attention to the character of your recent remarks on the "Permissive Bill" of the United Kingdom Alliance, which you stigmatised as "vicious" in principle. Your application of this term to a measure designed to benefit society by diminishing the demoralisation, misery, crime, and taxation consequent upon the drinking habits of the people, has, I feel assured, been read with regret by hundreds of your readers.

In your journal of the 17th you endeavour to qualify the severity of your remarks by stating that your views are a little misunderstood, and that it is because you have so much faith in moral suasion, and in the potency of the example of temperance reformers, that you deprecate legislative interference. Permit me to remark that the reasons thus mentioned are among those which induce us, as temperance reformers, to seek the aid of legislative intervention, for according to the present law, moral suasion in regard to total abstinence is neutralised by the temptations presented by the prevalence of the beer and spirit shops, and the influence of example and bad habits, which many cannot withstand, and thus our efforts are comparatively abortive. But if the power of dealing with the traffic were in the hands of the people, who are alone interested in the matter (instead of an irresponsible magistracy), a confident hope might be entertained that moral suasion, when thus accompanied by a declaration of public sentiment, would be all-powerful, and temperance men would feel assured that they could then advocate the principles of total abstinence with perfect success.

Your subsequent remarks appear to convey the impression that legislation is sought by us as a short cut to the accomplishment of our work as temperance reformers, whereas it is because we believe, with you, that "slowly must the tastes and habits of a population be transformed," that we are persistently agitating this important question. We have not the slightest hope that the Permissive Bill will be carried until the country be ready to adopt it, and until public opinion has declared in its favour. But we are confident that the means which have been adopted to carry other great Reforms, viz.:—the dissemination of information and constant agitation and discussion throughout the length and breadth of the land, will so far permeate society, and win the convictions of the people, as to lead them to demand the Permissive Bill as a measure called for by the highest interests of the country.

A Prohibitory Law may be considered by many as open to objection; but of all measures which have yet been devised for the suppression of this great master-evil of the times in which we live, the Permissive Bill is most in accordance with British Law, and thus considered, its permissive character will be seen to be one of its chief recommendations. We have already a few Permissive Bills on the Statute-book, which can be taken advantage of or rejected at the will of the ratepayers; and I submit to your readers whether such a measure is not the best measure that could be devised for grappling with the present exigencies of British society.

Yours respectfully,

HARPER TWELVETREES.

Bromley, Middlesex, Sept. 20, 1862.

[We need scarcely remind our correspondent that, in reference to legislation, the word "vicious,"—the word to which he so much objects—is synonymous with "unsound." We quite agree with him as to the injurious effect of magisterial licensing, and believe that if it were abolished altogether, or retained only within the limits which the magistrates of Liverpool have laid down for themselves, there would be a decrease of public-houses and of drunkenness.—ED. *Nonconformist*.]

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—In your comments upon the letter of Mr. Handel Cosham in your last impression you say that in a district where two-thirds of the inhabitants are in favour of the Permissive Bill of the United Kingdom Alliance "the example of the two-thirds upon the other third will be far more potent" than the prohibition of the drink traffic would be.

As a teetotaler I am glad that you attach so much importance to the "example" of personal abstinence, although I cannot accept the argument you rest upon it. It is a deplorable fact, well known to those who have taken any active part in the temperance movement, that there are in this country thousands of poor drunkards who repeat that portion of the Lord's Prayer which says, "Lead us not into temptation," with terrible significance. They long to be free from the slavery of drunkenness, but though they may again and again determine to abstain, they as often relapse into evil habits when brought within the fatal influence of the traffic. They never fail to be impressed with the good example of others, but still they cannot withstand the legalised temptations that are thrown in their way. But, in considering this question, I think you also lose sight of the fact that all the example in the world cannot be expected to influence the class of men who

are engaged in the traffic. They know that there are many who cannot help falling victims before the attractions of the public-house, and as they are thus assured of "custom" they care not how many homes may be made miserable nor how many hearts may be broken. There have been instances of parishes without a single beer-shop or public-house where the whole inhabitants have desired to be kept free from the traffic, but where, through the influence of drink-selling magistrates, public-houses have been introduced with the most disastrous results. Surely you would not deny the right of the people to protect themselves in cases like this?

Believe me, Sir, yours most obediently,

JOSEPH A. HORNER,

Hon. Sec. of the London Auxiliary of the United Kingdom Alliance.
335, Strand, Sept. 22, 1862.

SECTARIAN MODES OF DOING GOOD.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I quite agree with your correspondent "Observer," in his remarks on the above subject, and in his reference to the Special Fund for the Relief of Congregationalists, and I believe such sentiments are very generally entertained by those belonging to the denomination in this locality.

The committee advertised in your columns is composed of gentlemen of the highest respectability, but by whom, or how, it was appointed is, I think, unknown to the public, and, in my opinion, the whole thing is a mistake.

There are occasions when all appearance of sectarianism is inappropriate, and when it grates on the feelings; the present appears to me to be such a time. The collection of a fund for one class has the appearance of indifference to the necessities of all other sections of the community. I am quite aware no such feeling influences the gentlemen referred to; but I regret the movement because it countenances the notion that the relief is given to persons on account of their being "Congregationalists," instead of the very sufficient reason and more catholic motive—the simple fact that "they are in distress."

I am, Sir, respectfully yours,
W. W.

Manchester, September 18, 1862.

P.S.—I shall be glad to put "Observer" in the way of disposing of funds in entire accordance with his feelings.

THE "WESLEYANIZING" OF CONGREGATIONALISM.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I read the letter of your correspondent "Observer" in last paper, with a great deal of satisfaction. This satisfaction was, however, unfortunately not of the kind which he desiderates. I am sorry for this; but you are aware that innumerable occurrences affect different individuals in very diverse ways. The relatives of a "warming-pan" in the National Church, who has kept the living for several years too long, will no doubt be affected by the tidings of the worthy man's decease; but it would rather be too much to expect that the individual whom he had kept so long shivering in an expectant state would grievously lament his dismissal. Now, I am grieved to say that my satisfaction in reading "Observer's" letter was of the "wrong" sort. I am only afraid that the intelligence of the so-called "Wesleyanizing" of our churches is too good to be true.

My own conviction, formed after a good deal of observation, much inquiry, and not a little thought—a conviction shared by hundreds of our ministers and thousands of our people—is that *exaggerated individualism, selfish isolation, and the absence of a proper denominational or church feeling, has been and is the bane of Congregationalism*. Oppressed by these grievous evils, our churches, according to the testimony of intelligent observers who have travelled over them, are very far from making that progress which they ought to do.

Now, Sir, as to this Independency of which we hear so much; for this, so far as it means the fullest freedom for individual and communal development, I have the highest regard; but so far as it signifies the minding of "Number One," and simply enables one individual or congregation to snap his or their fingers in the face of another and say, "I am as good as you," I have a feeling of the opposite kind. It is time we heard more about Congregationalism, and less about Independency. I do not see why we should regard a traditional Independency not found in Scripture with more respect than a traditional Episcopacy or Presbyterianism equally baseless. I believe indeed that Congregationalism is to be found in Scripture; but that is the Congregationalism which ought to be, not the Independency which is. We got our most learned man, Dr. Davidson, a good many years ago, to seek it in the New Testament; but he did not succeed in finding it, and when I turn to the learned Germans, Rothe and Ritschl, I find they have been equally unsuccessful. It seems to me the question ought to be mooted, "What is the ecclesiastical polity of the New Testament? and whether our churches ought not to return to it?" Meanwhile I rejoice that this Bicentenary year has had the effect of which "Observer" complains, and that it has learnt us to stand in some degree shoulder to shoulder, and trained us to some order and discipline. We shall perhaps by-and-by find out what the Americans are now discovering; that an exaggerated and bouncing self-will and individualism must submit to obedience and discipline, or get thoroughly thrashed by better-organised bodies opposed to them.

We are as a body sorely vexed by two classes of persons—the parochial mind, which never gets beyond its own brickwalls, and cares for nought beside; and the philosophers of the Jellyby school, who like Homer's gods sit aloft in Olympian elevation and indifference, minding the affairs of Booriaboola Gha, and wholly careless of the interests of the denomination with which they are connected. There are, thank God, besides these many, honest men who can attend to, and duly co-ordinate the interests of the individual church, the denomination, and the universal church, were they not solely vexed by the other two classes to which I have referred. It would be a great blessing to the denomination, would the parochials and the Jellybys take a "leaf out of the Wesleyan look." Let the latter especially learn, that enlisting in an army, their first duty is to the regiment to which they are attached, and that the best way of serving the whole is by doing their duty

to their own part. Sure am I, that our own history, and all history, is full of the evils caused by disunion, exaggerated individualism and selfishness. I think moreover that it is unquestionably true that far more orderliness, discipline, and homogeneity is entirely compatible with the preservation of all that is really valuable in Independency. No doubt too much exclusiveness is to be deprecated, but I am afraid that it will be a long time before we need any cautious on this score. Meantime with the greatest respect to "Observer," although I fear he is tinged with the doctrines of the Jellyby philosopher faction, I rejoice in the fact announced his letter so far as it may prove to be true.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

A COUNTRY MINISTER.

Sept. 20, 1862.

SYSTEMATIC BENEFICENCE SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—An important visit to the Southern and Western cities and towns in Ireland, in connexion with the above society, has occupied the greater part of the month of August.

In Wicklow, Arklow, Avoca, Bandon, Skibbereen, Bantry, Killarney, Tralee, Ballinasloe, and Sligo—in all of these we have held interesting, and, in some of them, most important services. In Limerick a social meeting of all denominations elicited most decided testimony as to the blessed effects of our principles there. In Cork the committee of the Church of England Young Men's Society, through the Rev. W. Dobbin, M.A. (of the Cathedral), have requested a lecture on Systematic Beneficence in their course during the year; and the Hon. and Rev. H. Bernard has asked that it be also delivered in Bandon.

The progress of public opinion in favour of proportionate giving (in general not less than a tenth) since I first visited these places is most marked and decisive. Few, if any, question the obligation now; and already a great increase of giving in all churches is the acknowledged result. My chief object, therefore, in this visit, has been to advocate and initiate the practice of *Weekly Family Storing* of tithes for Christ. ("Upon the first day of the week let every one of you lay by him in store, as God hath prospered him, that there be no gatherings when I come." 1 Cor. xvi. 2.) The plan suggested is, that as a part of Sabbath family worship, after the reading of Scripture and the singing of a psalm or hymn, each member of the family, parents and children (if any), should cast into the family sacred storing-box an offering, which together amounts to not less than a tenth of their weekly expenditure for all purposes as stewards of Christ: in the prayer which follows the temporal mercies of the week are distinctly acknowledged, and the acceptance of the family offering to Christ is earnestly implored. The process, as practised by a family whose income is 400*l.*, is as follows:—The father puts in 5*s.*, the mother 5*s.*, the children (seven in number) 5*s.* amongst them all. The youngest child carries round the good money-box (as the little man calls it), and each, as he or she casts in their offering, says, "God loveth a cheerful giver;" or, "Of thine own, O Lord, have we given thee;" or, "Ye know the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ," &c.; or, "Seek first the kingdom of God and his righteousness," &c.: whilst the youngest little offerer invariably says,—"The silver is mine, and the gold is mine, saith the Lord of Hosts." The enquiries amongst the children and even the servants, to which this beautiful practice gives rise, and the gracious and lasting impressions on the whole household as to God's goodness and our dependence, the Divine proprietorship of all and our stewardship, the obligations of beneficence, and the promises and privileges connected with it, are obvious, but must be experienced to be appreciated. I can truly say, that for no consideration would those who have tried the plan abandon it. No! oh, no! never; by the grace of God, never! Would that all Christian families knew its blessedness!

In London, at the Sunday-school Convention, and at the Young Men's Convention, opportunity has been sought to diffuse information as to the principles of Scripture giving; and in intercourse with some of the first men in several denominations we have rejoiced to mark the steady growth of right views, to be followed ere long, no doubt, by corresponding habits and teachings. One of the most powerful and perpetual speakers of the day said last week "he was glad to tell me that he found the subject taking root everywhere."

I have greatly rejoiced to address just now the missionary students of the Wesleyan Society at Islington through Dr. Kessen's kind invitation, and also a large and most interesting audience of students at the Westminster Normal Training College through the invitation of the Rev. J. Scott, who kindly presided at the address, and renewed the invitation to open up the subject still further.

I am, Sir, yours most truly,

R. G. CATHER, LL.D.

7, Adam-street, Strand, W.C., Sept. 16, 1862.

THE GREAT NORTHERN CEMETERY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Permit me a few words in reference to Mr. Riddell's recommendation of the Great Northern Cemetery. As a Churchman he has every reason to be satisfied with the arrangements of the company, but unless the directors have made some important alterations, they can hardly expect, and they certainly ought not to receive, the slightest support from Dissenters. In visiting the cemetery some twelve months ago in company with several ministers who had been invited to inspect the general arrangements, I found, as the prospectus of the company stated, that the ground chosen was admirably adapted for the purpose of a burial-place, that it possessed a suitable soil, had natural beauty, and was within a convenient distance of London. I believe it was the general impression that the cemetery was beautifully and conveniently situated.

But it was painfully evident the moment the grounds were entered that bigotry was the presiding genius of the place. I had never seen a cemetery where the distinction between the consecrated and unconsecrated portions of ground was made more invidiously prominent. I found that three chapels had been erected, which, with the associations of the railway in my mind, I am sorry to say I could only think of as first, second, third-class waiting-rooms. The first-class, of course, was for the use of the members of the Establishment,

It was a very splendid affair, a Gothic building with lofty spire, costing, I was told, between four and five thousand pounds. It was a most elegant structure, and had been duly consecrated a few weeks before. The second-class was a very wide remove from the first in point of beauty, but still, like the second-class of the Great Northern Railway, comfortable enough had there been no first to put it out of countenance. I am not quite sure about the kind of Dissenter that was to be permitted to use this chapel: my impression is that it was intended for the use of the Roman Catholic, although on special occasions it might be used by Protestant Nonconformists. "And where," said a good-natured brother, "is the chapel for Dissenters proper?" This question was answered by the third-class waiting-room being pointed out to us. A veritable third-class waiting-room, in all its details—cold, cushionless, comfortless, only suggestive of chills, lumbago, rheumatism, and other horrors. Now, Sir, that Bishops and Churchmen should in their own special domain seek to perpetuate the distinction between themselves and Dissenters even in the last resting-place of the dead, does not surprise me, but that in these days a public company should be guilty of so flagrant an insult to the feelings of Dissenters, and then unblushingly ask for their support through your columns and those of the *Patriot*, is a little beyond endurance. If they would have the support of Dissenters, let the directors say in your next that as handsome and as comfortable a chapel has been, or shall be, erected for the use of Nonconformists as that erected for members of the Establishment. They have no more right, in appealing for public support and being dependent on it, to make the distinction they have made, than would the directors of a railway be justified in appropriating first, second, and third-class carriages to Episcopalians, Roman Catholics, and Protestant Dissenters.

Your obedient servant,

D. J. EVANS.

New Cross, Sept. 22, 1862.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Your esteemed correspondent, Mr. Riddell, in his letter of the 17th inst., has indicated his sympathy with the above company on account of its liberal (?) consideration "to undertake the entire conduct of funerals, and especially Sunday funerals, for the benefit of the working classes, &c." The question of Sunday trading generally is one of such magnitude and importance as to render the utmost care necessary before pronouncing a judgment thereon, seeing that it is to be viewed from so many different stand-points. I fully sympathise with Mr. Riddell in his reflections upon the "scenes which now take place on the road to Ilford, the Tower Hamlets, &c. &c.," but as "two wrongs cannot make one right," I cannot see why our friend seeks to justify and applaud the action of the Great Northern Cemetery Company for systematically and permanently becoming customers to the railway company on the Sabbath, unless it be for the purpose of diverting the public mind from the other cemeteries named in his letter. The phrase, "for the benefit of the working classes," is so comprehensive, that it would have been well had Mr. Riddell supplied a few definitions expressive of his meaning of the language. I presume, Sir, that from Lord Palmerston to the humblest worker anywhere to be found, the phrase "working classes" must equally apply. I venture, therefore, to ask your correspondent, in his solicitude for the "working classes," who are by him invited to bury their deceased friends at "the Great Northern Cemetery" on the Sabbath, why the numerous staff of railway clerks, guards, engine-drivers, and porters, are to be ignored as to their right in one day in seven as a day of rest?

I must frankly confess that the announcement of the company proved a source of profound regret to my mind, because I felt that if once the "narrow end of the wedge" were permitted, the entire of the cemeteries would quickly, in self-defence, open their grounds on the Sabbath; the road-side and other public-houses would be more used than before. The "working-classes" in the opening of the Great Exhibition has abundantly shown that they are fully able to take care of themselves by choosing their own days of recreation, &c.; and, to their high praise be it recorded, numerous employers have shown that their interests are one with the employed; long may such unity be continued. For the sake, then, of the "working classes," from the highest Government officials to the farm-labourers, I trust that the inestimable blessing of "Sabbath rest" may never be disregarded, on all grounds—social, moral, physical, and religious. Every man, woman, and child is entitled, upon God's authority, to enjoy it as his own day; and if this view be adopted by your readers, "The Great Northern Cemetery Company," and its staff of undertakers, chaplains, and grave-diggers, may remain at home, and enjoy "a Sabbath rest" in the bosoms of their families.

I am, &c.,

J. M. JONES.

Barnsbury, Sept. 18, 1862.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

The following is a copy of the minute passed by her Majesty's Commissioners at their meeting on Monday, the 15th September, with respect to the date of closing the Exhibition:—

Resolved, to close the Exhibition on Saturday, the 1st of November, but that the building shall remain open for another fortnight after that date, at a higher price of admission, in order to afford the exhibitors in the Industrial Department an opportunity of selling their goods.

During last week there was a very marked falling off in the number of visitors to the Exhibition, as compared with the corresponding week of 1851, the returns for the two periods being as follows:—

	1851.	1862.
Monday (1 <i>s.</i>)	60,497	50,682
Tuesday (1 <i>s.</i>)	62,622	52,787
Wednesday (1 <i>s.</i>)	53,757	47,866
Thursday (1 <i>s.</i>)	58,600	47,415
Friday (2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>)	21,488	20,250
Saturday (2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>)	17,366	17,421

Total... 274,330 ... 236,421

thus showing a difference of 37,909 in favour of 1851.

Foreign and Colonial.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

(Per Persia, via Roche's Point.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 9, Evening.

The Confederate Provost-Marshal of Frederick has issued a proclamation stating that the Confederates came as friends, and would not disturb private property.

Enoch Lowe has been appointed Provisional Confederate Governor of Maryland.

It is reported that the Confederates are entering Pennsylvania near Hanover, York county.

General M'Dowell has been relieved from his command, and granted three weeks' leave of absence.

The enrolment for the draft is being completed. The stringent war orders in reference to drafting and volunteering have been withdrawn. Restrictions on travel are removed.

Business has been resumed at Cincinnati, but war preparations continue to be made there as well as at Covington and Newport. The Confederates are reported to be advancing in the direction of Covington.

General M'Clellan has taken the field. He left Washington with the Federal army, taking the direction of Northern Maryland, to attack the invading Confederates.

It is not known how large the Confederate force is which has crossed into Maryland, but it is variously estimated at from 30,000 to 60,000 men. They march in detached bodies, comprising infantry, cavalry, and artillery. Confederate General Stuart's cavalry occupy Poolesville, Maryland. The Confederates also occupy Monrovia, Maryland, and are marching in force on Hagerstown. The Federal Governor of Maryland has issued an order to the citizens calling upon them to organise to resist the invasion. Porter's mortar fleet is off Baltimore, prepared to destroy the city if captured by the Confederates.

General Banks commands at Washington. Many families are leaving the capital, but the alarm is not general.

The report of the evacuation of Nashville is not entirely credited. Wild rumours of defeats and successes of the Federal armies are current all over New York, but cannot be traced to authentic sources.

Money easier; gold, 18½ premium. Exchange, flat. Bankers' bills, 131.

Sept. 10, Morning.

Some reports say that General Jackson is marching in heavy force upon Gettysburg, Pennsylvania; and others that he is moving on Baltimore by way of Westminster. The Confederates occupy in force the west bank of Seneca Creek, from its mouth on the Potomac, twenty-two miles above Washington, to Middle Brook Mills, a line of ten miles. The number of the Confederates in Maryland is said to be 100,000.

Harper's Ferry is still held by the Federals.

The *New York Evening Post* says that General Sigel's division could have prevented the Confederates crossing the Potomac, but the Federal policy favoured the Confederates entering Maryland for strategic reasons.

General M'Clellan's exact position is not known.

An engagement has occurred at Poolesville, whence the Confederates were driven out by the Federal cavalry.

The *New York Times* correspondent announces that five Federal negro regiments are to be raised at Hilton Head, and 50,000 negroes to be enrolled.

President Davis has ordered a Day of Thanksgiving for the late Confederate victories.

A bill has been introduced into the Confederate Congress calling upon the States for 300,000 additional troops.

The Confederates are reported to be within five miles of Covington, Kentucky.

DETAILS OF THE FEDERAL DEFEAT AND RETREAT.

The army correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, writing from "Camp near Chain-bridge," on the 3rd, fully admits that the Federalist army has been "out-generalled and defeated," and gives a description of the disastrous circumstances attending the retreat from Centreville to within the lines of Washington. The chief blame is thrown on General Pope. "There was mismanagement everywhere, because at headquarters there was incompetence, confusion, no settled plans, no head." Since Pope set foot "on this side the Rappahannock, there have been only delay, disasters, and retreat. That his army has lost confidence in him is a fact I am bound to record. They were not so much disheartened as enraged." Everything was in confusion—

The camps were inextricably entangled—not to my eye or judgment only, though I have seen enough to know something about it, but I heard a general commanding a corps d'armée say he did not know, and could not ascertain, the relative position of other corps. Another General, a regular officer of engineers, and famous for topographical clearness and skill, said to me that one glance at the hillside was enough to show that there was no general at the head of the army encamped there. It was no better with the supplies of food.

As for the battle of Saturday, the men, the officers, the generals, that fought it, confess with shame and anger that they were beaten by half their number. The army was not defeated, its commander was out-generalled. He neither knew where his enemy was, nor would suffer himself to be informed. He was warned that the enemy was massing on his left—every soldier knew it, but he disbelieved and denied it; sent batteries and troops to the right, to the centre, to the rear—everywhere but where they were wanted—then, in a moment

found himself surrounded, enveloped, crushed, and defeated.

M'Dowell was censured not less severely than Pope. With the latter his advice was said to have had undue controlling influence. "The only order Pope gave was the order to retreat." M'Dowell fought the battle. Pope leaned only on his advice—yielded him command throughout. It was a blunder from the beginning. "It is useless," said an officer, "to fight under M'Dowell. I shall do my duty as an officer, but we shall lose every battle where he commands." I do not know whether I have heard treachery or imbecility most frequently imputed to M'Dowell. Perhaps oftenest he is given the benefit of the alternative. I did not hear one suggestion in his favour—no excuse or palliation.

No order of battle was communicated to generals of any rank. Generals of corps were not told who supported them, who was on the right or left, what movements concerned their own commands or position, or on what plan the battle was fought. I asked a question about the plan. "Sir, there was no plan. We knew nothing but what we discovered for ourselves. I do not know to this hour who was on my right." I asked, "Is it not usual to inform generals of corps or divisions on such points?" "Usual! The general who neglects to do it is an imbecile."

A commanding hill in our possession was threatened by a hostile movement in force. General Pope was informed, and was asked to send another battery to hold it. "If you do not in fifteen minutes the enemy will be in possession of the hill." He refused to send it. In ten minutes rebel artillery was playing from that hill on our troops.

Generals who fought with the most heroic courage and soldierly ability, whose praises are in every one's mouth, speak of the battles in which they have just won honest fame with chagrin and remorse. Their own efforts became futile from the incompetence of their commanding general.

Said one to me, "I must ask to be relieved unless General Pope is removed. I cannot see my men murdered."

I met a general who had led his division in the hottest of the fight with heroic courage and veteran skill. He said, "I have lost 1,000 men; I dare not go into the hospital and look in the faces of those wounded men who, I know, have shed their blood bravely and in vain." It was Carl Schurz.

Pope would appear to have lost his head. The successful movement of the rebels upon his flank and rear is traced not to his want of proper means of information, but to his refusal to regard the intelligence that was sent him. He actually withdrew Sigel's corps from his exposed flank, while the enemy were turning that point. Officers stationed in front on the Rappahannock line saw for three days the constant clouds of dust which announced the moving columns to the enemy, but to the eye of the General they gave no sign. He persisted in regarding their success at Catlett's as a mere cavalry dash, and was hardly convinced by Manassas that the enemy had gained his rear in force. From that hour his movements were followed by nothing but disaster. During the subsequent retreat from Centreville all was confusion.

Regiments were separated from their brigades, divisions lacking whole brigades, batteries straying from the commands to which they were attached, cavalry cutting columns in two and making no end of mischief in all directions. From Centreville to Fairfax is seven miles. We accomplished it with difficulty in four hours. No circumstances could have made such a march—a retreat from a rebel army upon the capital—anything but gloomy. No circumstances could have made it much more so. Sumner was in front, Sigel had the centre of the column, Porter the rear. The three masses crowded and mingled together, the long line filling the road from front to rear, the troops marching heavily and wearily away from an enemy whom they knew they ought to have beaten. Many of them were already overmatched and worn out. Arriving at Fairfax, the men dropped painfully out of ranks into wretched camps, weary and tired. Only some of the German regiments, which are wonderfully hardy and never wholly broken down, went by with elastic step to the music of the same air which on far other ground, in night marches over the mountains, I have heard again and again.

During the retreat the Federals were much harassed by the enemy, but some of the corps, especially General Sumner's, stood their ground, though they had already marched seventy-two miles since Friday, and had been on the road four nights in succession. A cavalry regiment, the 6th New York, which had been ordered to cover the retreat, at the first shot which came screaming overhead and struck a mile beyond them, started and ran away at speed nearly to the head of the column.

At another stage General Howard was ordered to take command of four regiments, and cover the retreat. It was handsomely done. With the 19th Massachusetts, the 1st Minnesota, the 106th and 72nd Pennsylvania, and a section of Tompkins's battery, he halted at every eminence commanding the road, and waited the rebel attack till the rear of the column was well on its way beyond. The rebels pursued not more than a mile and a-half. About 150 rebels showed themselves near the battery just at dusk. They were instantly dispersed by a volley from the 1st Minnesota, and a couple of shells from Captain Tompkins. At last the defeated Federals reached the protection of the forts that cover Washington, and obtained needful repose.

The *Times* publishes a letter from its special correspondent at Baltimore, evidently a strong Confederate partisan. It is dated Sept. 5. He commences by saying:—"The Republic one and indivisible is at its last gasp." After a reference to the recent battles, he says that General Lee is not likely to attack Washington, protected now by some 150,000 men. One of the chief causes of the failure of M'Clellan's attack on Richmond is said to have been the fatal order of the President for M'Dowell with his army of 43,000 to withdraw from Fredericksburg to the defence of Washington.

Pope's report of his victory on the 29th of August was at first believed at Washington—

A train of 200 ambulances was sent forth, containing many Government employes and private citizens, who long will remember their experiences on that eventful trip. Shortly after they had started the disastrous news of Saturday's battle reached Washington, but the ambulances were beyond recall. They travelled all Saturday night, and arrived on Sunday near the field of battle. They found it in the hands of the Confederates. A few ambulances went boldly forward, and fell at once into the hands of the Southern pickets. Such of the wounded as were able to drag themselves towards the ambulances were accommodated on them, and the Government employes and civilians repaired to the nearest station with a view to returning by rail. Here they were peremptorily refused admission, and all the accommodation reserved for wounded soldiers. Weary, footsore, half-starved, out for two nights without sleep, these good Samaritans dragged themselves back on foot to Washington, heartily enraged at their treatment by the Government. It was of a piece with its action in all other matters. Hundreds of surgeons had been telegraphed for from Northern cities. They repaired to Washington, where no accommodation, no orders, no patients awaited them. Many of them returned in high irritation to their homes.

A scene at Washington after the battles—

On Monday a long train of maimed and bleeding and mangled wretches, most of them wounded the Friday before, approached over the Long-bridge. No one was there to look after them, and there for hours lay this mass of tortured and writhing humanity, while pools of blood trickled from the carriages and left a ghastly trail behind. Many a poor fellow not deprived of the use of his legs, untended in the churlish and bewildered city, wandered to the railroad-station, with heart fondly turning to some far-off home, possibly among the hills of what was once happy and peaceful New England. He who could witness that sight and not from his heart abhor the grasping vaulting nature of these politicians who, rather than accept what has long been inevitable, would month after month subject poor human nature to such unutterable anguish, must have been cold indeed. But no sign of emotion did Washington design to give or betray. The same idle *poco-curante* crowd at Willard's Hotel, the same knot of sharks and contractors fattening on a nation's woes, the same frail and miserable women profaning with repulsive levity streets and buildings which the Angel of Death had marked for his own,—well may the bewildered stranger ask himself with sickening horror, Is this a Christian nation which conceives the best tenants for its churches to be the maimed and agonised and dying, and can look at such sights undaunted and unmoved? Can it bear the thought that thousands of its sons should die for days starving and with wounds festering on the field of battle, finding no relief till mortification, more merciful than Christian man, precludes a final and painless repose?

Intense interest is felt in the North in "Stonewall" Jackson, and there is quite a rush for his photograph. The following sketch is given of the Southern hero:—

A classmate of M'Clellan's at West Point, and there considered slow and heavy, unfavourably known in Washington as a hypochondriac and *malade imaginaire*, he has exhibited for the last ten months qualities which were little supposed to reside in his rugged and unsoldier-like frame, but which will hand his name down for many a generation in the company of those great captains whom men will not willingly let die. More apt for the execution than conception of great movements, leaning upon General Lee as the directing brain, and furnishing the promptest hand, the most dauntless heart, the most ascetic and rigorous self-denial, the greatest rapidity and versatility of movement as his contribution towards the execution of General Lee's strategy, his recent operations in turning General Pope's right, and passing with a force believed not to exceed 30,000 men to the rear of such an army, massed close to its base of operations, and in the act of receiving daily large reinforcements, command universal wonder and admiration. It is said that, like Hannibal, he is accustomed to live among his men without distinction of dress, without greater delicacy of fare, and that it is almost impossible, on this account, for a stranger to recognise or distinguish him among them. Every despatch from his hand has its exordium, "By the blessing of God." Continual are the prayer-meetings which he holds among his men, invoking a blessing upon his arms before the battle and returning thanks for preservation and (as it has rarely failed to happen) for victory after it is over. In fact, they who have seen and heard him uplift his voice in prayer, and then have witnessed his vigour and prompt energy in the strife, say that once again Cromwell is walking the earth and leading his trusting and enraptured hosts to assured victory. It is not necessary to add that Jackson's men idolise and trust their leader enthusiastically, and have the most implicit faith in his conduct; otherwise the bold and daring steps which he has frequently taken, and from which he has never failed to come off triumphantly, would have been utter impossibilities.

Maryland is described as being in the most volcanic and combustible condition—

Hundreds of armed men wait the approach of the "stars and bars," and will swell Jackson's army to a mighty host. As I write, the condition of the city of Baltimore transcends description. It is known that the Confederates are on the soil of Maryland, and the crowded streets quiver with excitement. Angry glances are exchanged between men as they pass, and scenes are foreshadowed such as that which Meyerbeer has immortalised in the *Huguenots* after the singing of the Ratanplan Chorus. In the present temper of men's minds, it is hard to say what a day may bring forth. But it is unmistakably evident that fear of the annihilation of Baltimore will not for a moment daunt her rebellious sons. The gunboats and the fort menace the city with instant destruction, but treason never was so bold and insolent. The crisis of the rebellion evidently is at hand.

The following anecdote is told of Mr. Lincoln:—

It is related that a New York deputation recently waited upon him, and inquired eagerly about the true condition of affairs. Among other questions, they asked how many men the Confederates had in the field. The President paused, and at length answered, "Gentlemen, I estimate them at twelve hundred thousand." Aghast at such a figure the merchants exclaimed, "Why, we

have only six hundred thousand ourselves!" "True," answered the President, "and the rebels only claim to have 400,000 in the field, but then they have such generals as to make one man into three."

With respect to the future the writer says:—

Can the conscription be enforced? If not, the Union is irrecoverable. If we have a conscription, will it not do more for the South in all the border States than for the Union? If the Washington Cabinet again collects vast masses of war material, what security is there that they will not fall, as they have so often fallen before, into the hands of the South? Will Pennsylvania, already nearly rebellious, and encouraged by the recent release of Mr. Charles Ingersoll, submit to drafting? The attitude of the miners in Schuylkill County, who have resisted enrolment, is already menacing. Can the differences and jealousies of the Federal generals, a thousand times inflamed by the incidents of the last few days, be reconciled and conciliated? It is asserted that, in the recent battles, Sigel, one of the heroes of the press, was loudly upbraided as a coward by General Pope. In such a state of loose disorganisation, mutual distrust and recrimination, demoralisation, and discontent among the veterans, rawness and inexperience among the new levies, General McClellan will find a task, compared with which anything imposed on him before sinks into insignificance. The more the details of the battles from Wednesday, August 27, to Tuesday, September 2, meet the light, the more hopeless is the future which they disclose. Nor let it be thought that the specific of the Abolitionists—an instantaneous and universal proclamation of emancipation—would operate as a cure. The evidence is irresistible that the sympathies of the slaves are almost uniformly on the side of their Southern masters. A man attacking a farmhouse might as well go first into the farmyard and proffer arms to the pigs and oxen as strive to induce slaves brought up as dependents to show the individuality and self-reliance requisite for a fighting-man.

THE WOUNDED ON THE BATTLE-FIELD.

A citizen of Washington, who was a volunteer nurse, thus refers to the appearance of the battle-field of Bull Run:—

Our own dead, with the exception of a few, were lying unburied up to Tuesday morning. The bodies of the dead, and of a large share of the wounded, were stripped of their shoes, hats, or caps, and all their accoutrements, and their pockets rifled of everything of value. We were assured, however, that this was done by camp-followers, and that "Stonewall" Jackson had dealt severely with the marauders whenever caught. We saw not a single dead rebel, and but very few wounded. The dead, it would seem, were carried from the field for the most part, and secretly buried. Our wounded state that on Sunday, when a great many of the rebels were visiting the battle-field, they were kindly furnished with water and biscuits.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Federal losses in the late battles are estimated as follows:—Killed, 1,000; wounded, 6,000; prisoners, 2,000; total, 9,000.

On the 4th, the New York Republican Central Committee resolved that the time had come when the President should issue his proclamation declaring immediate emancipation, and that the slaves of rebels are for ever hereafter free.

One hundred and fifty wagons under negro drivers were sent to the field of battle under a flag of truce to get the Federal wounded. The rebels consented to the removal of the wounded, but held the negro drivers.

At New Orleans General Butler has promulgated a "general order" for the embodiment of a coloured guard.

General Pope has been relieved from the command of the army in Virginia, and is assigned to the command in the North-West.

Nearly all the Confederate troops have been withdrawn from before Washington.

It is reported that the Confederates propose to destroy the Western Central Pennsylvania Railroad, and operate in Pennsylvania, having ulterior designs on Washington and Baltimore. The Governor of Pennsylvania has forwarded large bodies of troops to the entrance of Cumberland Valley, to resist the invasion.

The Confederate movements in Frederick have cut off the reinforcements for the Federal troops at Martinsburgh and Harper's Ferry.

General Bragg is marching on Nashville, which General Buell has ordered to be evacuated.

The Confederate ram, Merrimac No. 2, has been seen below Fort Darling going in the direction of Newport. Arrangements have been made to receive her.

The Governor of Indiana has ordered all citizens between nineteen and forty-five years of age, residing in the border counties, to repel invasion.

General McClellan returned to his army in front of Washington on the 3rd inst. He was received with intense enthusiasm and deep feeling by the troops while he went through an inspection of the men and the fortifications.

In our last we alluded to the conference of the New England Governors with a delegation from the New York War Committee. The tenor of their deliberations may be gathered from the speeches delivered at an academical celebration the preceding day. Governor Sprague, of Rhode Island, was for giving up all occupations to the one work of suppressing the rebellion. Governor Washburne, of Maine, declared the inevitable issue of the war to be the extinction either of slavery or of freedom, and demanded that the conduct of the war be shaped accordingly. Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, pronounced "a conservative war a contradiction in terms"; and illustrated the theory on which he would conduct the contest by the saying, that while homoeopathy attacks the disease allopathy attacks only the patient. Governor Berry, of New Hampshire, was also for striking at the cause of the rebel-

lion, and clearing the Union altogether of the contamination of slavery.

ITALY.

A circular note, dated September 10, has been addressed by General Durando to the Italian representatives abroad. After re-capitulating the history of the Garibaldian enterprise, the note continues:—

The facts will leave none but a painful recollection. That union was not disturbed affords a proof of the political maturity of the Italian population, their attachment to the constitutional monarchy, and the discipline of the army.

Nevertheless, the watchword of the volunteers was truly the expression of the imperious necessities of the nation, which claims its capital.

If Garibaldi has been resisted, it is solely because it is convinced that the Government will attain its end, and that the Catholic Powers, France above all, will recognise the danger of maintaining the antagonism between the Papacy and Italy.

The present situation is no longer tenable, and would end by involving extreme consequences, compromising the religious interests of Catholicism and the tranquillity of Europe.

It is stated that a provincial deputation waited recently upon the King of Italy to congratulate him on the approaching marriage of his daughter. The King took occasion to inquire into the general feeling of the district from which the deputation came, and he was frankly informed that great impatience and anxiety prevailed on account of the French occupation of Rome. Victor Emmanuel assured the deputation that he was as anxious upon the subject as any one could be, but added that he could promise them a satisfactory solution of the question before the lapse of another year. The spokesman of the deputation asked if he might communicate this cheering assurance to the country, and the King replied that he not only permitted but desired him to do so. The *Times* correspondent doubts whether the King did more in the above interview than express his sanguine wishes.

In reference to M. de la Guéronnière's lucubrations in *La France* the *Official Gazette* says:—

These discussions have no signification for us. Italy, if taking part in a congress, will never do so to discuss its unity, but solely to treat, in the plenitude of its rights derived from national unity.

The monarchy cannot abstain from loudly affirming that its proper organisation is not accomplished. The exercise of the rights appertaining to it is not perfect, and its work is not thoroughly efficacious so long as Rome is not its capital.

The *Official Gazette* concludes as follows:—

The Papacy will be freer in the Kingdom of Italy than now. The unity of Italy will be a surer guarantee of the independence of the Papacy than a Confederation or the autonomy of the territory of St. Peter.

It is stated that the state of siege will continue some time longer at Naples; and that it will be abolished in Sicily after the officials whose loyalty or integrity is suspected, are removed from the public administration. The brigand movement is again rife in Naples.

The Italian Parliament will, it is said, be closed, and not dissolved. The Government appear undecided and Signor Conforte resigned, but was induced to retain his portfolio.

Some Pontifical Carabineers having carried off the Italian flag hoisted by the railway workmen on the confines of the Italian territory, Commandant Ceprano demanded satisfaction from the Roman Government. General Montebello caused the restitution of the flag.

The publication of Garibaldi's letter upon the affair at Aspromonte has brought a severe penalty upon the editor of the *Diritto* of Turin, by 2,000fr. fine and 18 months' imprisonment.

According to the *Brussels Independence*, Signor Ratazzi is about to annex Rome by Act of Parliament. The Chambers are to be convoked to vote in all haste bills decreeing the right of every Roman citizen to claim the position of a subject of the King of Italy, and admitting Roman deputies to the Italian Parliament. This measure will be enacted with the view of "putting France in a position to evacuate Rome."

The Turin correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—

I know positively that certain Italians who are connected with Prince Murat have left Paris, and at the same time several Frenchmen have started from that city and from Rome upon a Muratist mission to the Neapolitan provinces. Ratazzi will be informed of these facts to-day by a zealous patriot, who is resolved that the Minister shall not be able hereafter to excuse himself on the plea that he was ignorant of what was going on. I am willing to believe that the police have already got scent of the matter, but there are some who believe that the Ministry do not wish to be informed. They may be assured, however, that if General La Marmora discovers these emissaries, he will arrest them or send them out of the kingdom.

The Italian savans assembled at Sienna have selected Rome as the city in which they will hold their next congress. Nearly all the voting tickets, when drawn from the balloting urn, bore the words "Rome for the Capital." Most enthusiastic applause followed, and shouts were raised of "Viva Emanuele!"

The marriage of the King of Portugal to the Princess Maria Pia of Savoy is expected to take place at Turin by proxy, on Saturday morning next. The Portuguese Envoy has arrived at that city, and has been received in solemn audience by King Victor Emmanuel. The Pope has received graciously the news of his goddaughter's approaching marriage, and has sent her a magnificent wedding-gift. There

is little doubt that on the occasion of this marriage the Garibaldians will be amnestied.

AUSTRIA.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* states that a reduction will take place in the Austrian Italian army. The infantry and cavalry are to be reduced, and the artillery to be placed on a peace footing.

PRUSSIA.

The renewed struggle between the Crown and the Parliament in Prussia has reached a point when a decisive result cannot be long delayed. The Chamber of Deputies has obstinately refused to be cajoled by the unsubstantial promises of the Ministers, and there can be little doubt that the final vote on the Budget will be a decisive refusal of the Ministerial demands. The debate on the Military Budget for 1863 is appointed to begin to-morrow.

Meanwhile, it is said that Herr von der Heydt has given in his resignation, after having been charged with concealing from his Majesty the true state of the country, and that the other Ministers are about to follow his example. Count Bernstorff has resigned, and it is supposed that he will return as Ambassador to the Court of St. James. Count Bismark has had an audience of the King, and will, it is thought, form a Government. He is anti-Austrian.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg*, commenting upon the treaty between Montenegro and Turkey, says:—"The military roads and block-houses for which Omar Pasha has stipulated are incompatible with the treaties of 1858, and we hope that the Great Powers will oppose this stipulation. In any case the Russian ambassador at Constantinople has been ordered to bring about a joint protest of the Great Powers, or if necessary to protest alone."

An Imperial manifesto, published to-day, orders that recruiting, which has been suspended during the last six years, shall be resumed in 1863.

The quota is to be five men out of every 1,000 inhabitants.

Count Zamoycki, one of the most moderate, popular, and beloved citizens of Warsaw, has been sent for to St. Petersburg, to answer for allowing certain nobles to assemble in his house to petition for their rights. It is thought he will be sent to Siberia.

PORTUGAL.

The Sixth Regiment has mutinied at Braga, province of the Minho, and fired on its officers. Major Vasconcelas was killed. The revolt was suppressed, but its leaders robbed the public coffers and fled to Spain. The revolt was not joined by the populace. The country is otherwise tranquil.

TURKEY.

The Prince of Montenegro has accepted propositions for peace from the Porte. *Fêtes* have taken place at Cettigne to celebrate the conclusion of peace. Several Turks of high rank who were invited were present upon the occasion. The banishment of Mirko has been referred to the decision of Omar Pasha. The military road through the Montenegrin territory, claimed by the Porte, has been agreed to by the Prince of Montenegro.

A commissioner of the Porte, accompanying a Servian Senator, will order the razing of the fortress of Uschitza, which is regularly besieged by the Servians.

MEXICO.

La France asserts that the majority of the Juarez Government has decided upon proposing terms of capitulation to General Forey, on the basis of the surrender of Mexico and Puebla to the French.

MADAGASCAR.

Mr. Ellis has arrived safely in the capital. The coronation is postponed from the 1st of August to the 23rd of September. The report of an insurrection in this island is altogether unfounded.

INDIA.

The Sudder Court of Agra has ordered the execution of Rao Sahib.

Great progress is reported to have been made with the laying down of the Kurrachee and Persian telegraph wire.

It is stated that Mr. W. U. Arbuthnot will succeed Mr. Laing as Financial Member of the Governor-General's Council.

A wide-spread circulation of "chuppaties" in the Deccan, around Jaulha, Aurungabad, in Khandeish, and the Mahratta country, is said to have been made.

CHINA.

By telegram from Canton, dated August 10, we learn that Canton and Macao had been visited by a violent typhoon, which did immense damage. 400 lives were lost. Cholera is raging at Chefoo. A rebellion is reported to have broken out in Tonquin, under the leadership of Phoong, whose adherents number 100,000. The China seas are infested with pirates.

Advices received from Japan announce that all the foreign Ministers have left Jeddo. The great meeting of the Damios has not yet been held.

The Rev. Mr. Edkins, under date, Tientsin, June 28th, 1862, writes to the *Patriot*:—

The plot thickens in China. The tide of foreign

influence is now rolling in fast upon the land. The *Pekin Gazette* gratefully acknowledges help received from two friendly foreign Powers, and does so with an evident exultation which is directly opposed to the old exclusive and illiberal feeling which viewed us only in the light of commercial intruders, who should by all means be kept in severe check, or entirely shut out from the country.

We wait with anxiety to see what will be the end of the hostilities carried on by our forces against the rebels. The summer heat and cholera render it impossible for Sir James Hope and General Stavelo to continue their active operations against the rebels. But the returning autumn will probably see our forces again led out against the Taepings. Missionaries cannot but look on with extreme interest. What will be the result of these changing aspects of the time on the spread of true Christianity? Suchou and Nankin are perhaps destined to be recaptured for the Imperialists, or for the future English empire in China, by our forces.

Cholera has visited us this year at Tientsin with a severity unknown for the last thirty years. It was here in 1820, and again in 1830. Now it has returned with terrible destructiveness.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Whilst Garibaldi is lying at Spezzia wounded and prostrate, Kossuth is at Turin suffering not only from pecuniary difficulties, but from deep anxiety on account of the hopeless illness of his wife.

The *Sumachar Hindoostani*, published at Lucknow, says:—"A case of suttee has been prevented in the Baraitch district. The preparations were nearly completed."

The millennial anniversary of the foundation of the Russian empire was celebrated at Novgorod on Saturday last.

Advices from Rome state that Francis II. has decided on quitting Italy and joining his family at the Château de Biederstein, in Bavaria.

On the 3rd of July last there was an earthquake in Australia, which extended from Melbourne, in Victoria, to Adelaide, in South Australia. A marked change in the weather was noticed immediately after the earthquake.

Canadian advices state that the harvest has been highly satisfactory, and that "there is more wheat at present in Canada than ever before in the history of the country."

A COFFIN LOAD OF PERCUSSION CAPS.—A letter from New York has the following anecdote:—"Among the prisoners in Fort M'Henry there was, up to the 28th of June last, a Norfolk lady of fashion, Miss Susan Archer Tally, who had been arrested in consequence of a discovery made that a coffin, which she endeavoured to get passed through the Federal lines to Richmond, alleging it to contain the corpse of her brother, was in reality full of percussion caps. The fair smuggler was forthwith put under lock and key, and was rigorously confined to her cell, with permission, however, to take the air on a balcony pertaining to her window, and also an hour's exercise round the ramparts, accompanied by the officer on duty. She was in all respects well treated, and took her captivity pretty philosophically. On her release she returned to her family, near Norfolk."

GARIBALDI.

The first account of Professor Partridge's mission to Spezzia, is the following telegram from a member of the Garibaldi committee, dated Sept. 17th:—"We have seen the General. Mr. Partridge reports that the rifle-ball did not enter the wound, but struck and broke the inner ankle, laying open the joint, which now, though painful on movement, is free from inflammation; and is going on favourably. General health tolerable." Mr. Partridge asks for Salter's swing fracture-cribble and a Macintyre splint, which have been sent to him.

A private letter has been received from Mr. P. A. Taylor, M.P., dated Spezzia, September 17, from which the following are extracts:—

We went by boat to the fortress this morning some five miles off. The general's room and surroundings are too barrack-like for any idea of comfort as an Englishman understands it; but to a soldier these things neither seem nor are what they would both seem and be to us under similar conditions. Still I think there is too much bustle, too many managers, and so forth. I felt a want to put a despot there who should rule with a firm hand and with unseen and unheard authority—a Florence Nightingale or a Jessie Mario. The main elements of interest and affection are evidently there; and probably to hardly any other man could the little over-much of bustle be so innocuous. His calm, his wonderful serenity of demeanour seems not to heed, still less to be excited by, the surroundings.

When Mr. Partridge went into his room to examine the wound I remained in an ante-room, not willing to add another to the already sufficient number. Presently, however, the examination being over, Garibaldi sent for me, and held out his hand. I have already given you above, in two words, the impression produced at the moment and returning afterwards—"wonderful serenity," calm, courteous, and tranquil; thankful for the least service rendered by any of his attendants—an utter absence of anything like the peevishness of a suffering man, yet without any appearance of pressure or the exercise of control over himself. It was an atmosphere of moral elevation.

I expressed in a few words the profound sympathy we all feel for and with him, and which I felt justified in saying was shared by all England. He thanked me warmly, or earnestly, and said it was not the first time he had to express his thanks to my country. I expressed also the hope that he would be able to maintain that quiet and rest so essential to his early recovery, as Italy and all of us would have much need of him. He acquiesced and presently pointed to a seat by the bed, hoping I should pardon that he could not talk much. The doctors soon concluded their consultation and we took leave.

He appears less ill than I was prepared to find him,

but his limbs are, they say, much fallen away. While we were there he was supporting himself in a sitting posture by grasping a rope stretched above him. He can bear no motion of the leg without great suffering, and there is evidence that the necessity of remaining in one posture in producing that soreness so distressing to the invalid.

A kind lady, Mrs. Schwabe, has already obtained a water-bed from Paris; and it is also to obviate this danger that I asked you to send out the surgical apparatus mentioned in my telegram.

The injury consists of a gun-shot wound, half an inch in length, over the internal ankle, which has been broken off and the joint laid open. Some portion of the garments were driven into the wound, but the ball did not enter. The wound is free from inflammation, and the patient is, as regards his general health, in a not unsatisfactory condition.

The great necessity is perfect quiet. There have been rumours of an intention on the part of the Government to move him. It can be but foolish rumour. There can be no such intention. It would be murder.

Months must elapse before the injury can be cured, and there is fear that there may remain a stiff joint. The appearance of the wound is healthy, and the suppuration is also free and satisfactory. His condition is a little under the mark, and I think Mr. Partridge will gradually try if he cannot stand a more generous diet. There has been no bleeding, which is a mercy—merely the application of leeches.

The Government are acting very unwisely in maintaining, as I hear in several quarters they are, much mystery about Garibaldi's condition. I have seen a gentleman from Naples, who says that much irritation prevails in the south, and, especially in Sicily, under the idea that their hero is being intentionally neglected. I am persuaded that there is no ground for this. Two or three of his medical attendants are personal friends and fellow prisoners, so that there is no room for such suspicion, and the conduct I have referred to on the part of the Government is the more incomprehensible and weak.

A telegram from Spezzia of several days later says that Garibaldi's condition continues to improve. Small fragments of bone continue to be ejected from the wound.

The contributions to the surgical fund amount to between 600*l.* and 700*l.*

A meeting to express sympathy with Garibaldi, and to condemn the occupation of Rome by the French troops, was held on Thursday night at the Whittington Club. About 800 persons were present, the chair being occupied by Mr. Nicholay. Resolutions expressive of the objects of the meeting were unanimously adopted. This, we believe, is the first of a series of metropolitan meetings on the subject which it is in contemplation to hold. At Birmingham, on Wednesday, there was a most enthusiastic meeting on the same subject, the Mayor in the chair.—At Dundee the provost presided over a meeting of some 2,000 persons. Mr. John Long proposed, and Mr. William Thoms seconded, the first resolution:—

That this meeting desires to express its admiration of the ardent patriotism, chivalrous bravery, and guileless simplicity which have ever characterised the life and actions of General Garibaldi, and also to record its profound sympathy with the wounded and captive hero under his present adverse circumstances, as well as with the noble cause of Italian unity for which he fought and bled.

The Rev. George Gilfillan, seconded by Mr. H. B. Fergusson, moved:—

That the dignified patience with which, during the last thirteen years, the people of Italy have submitted to the occupation of their national capital by the army of a foreign State, has been such as to merit the warmest admiration of this meeting; that the continuance of that occupation of their national capital by the army of a foreign State would be not only dangerous to the peace and inimical to the prosperity of Italy, but would also be a standing menace to the whole of Europe; and that this meeting therefore resolves that a memorial to her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs be signed by the chairman, in the name of this meeting, and forwarded to Earl Russell, urging him to use his good offices with the French Government to put an end to the occupation of Rome.

A memorial in accordance with this resolution was approved of. The Rev. C. J. Baxter moved:—

That a public subscription be immediately set on foot with the view of raising a fund for the behoof of General Garibaldi and his family.

The speeches, which were all characterised by a high-pitched tone of enthusiasm for the cause of Liberalism in Italy, and laudatory of Garibaldi as another William Tell or Robert Bruce, were loudly cheered.—A similar meeting has been held at Hawick.—In Dublin there has also been a meeting, at which, after speeches from Colonel Boyes and the Rev. Dr. Stanford, a memorial was adopted to Earl Russell requesting him to intercede on behalf of Garibaldi and his followers.—This evening there are to be towns' meetings at Southampton and Bristol. At the latter it is expected that Sir Arthur H. Elton, Bart., Mr. Serjeant Kinglake, and other local men of mark, will be present.—At the Warwickshire Agricultural Society's meeting, Mr. Newdegate said he would venture to say that the sympathies of England were with the great Italian hero. (Loud cheers.) The man who escaped imprisonment at Ham should remember that the revengeful decision by which Ney was sacrificed had been avenged.

THE NEW POACHING ACT.—This measure has been discovered to be seriously defective. It is doubtful, from the wording of the statute, whether a policeman, to carry out its provisions, can go a step beyond the county, borough, or place to which he is appointed. The right of search also is said to be restricted to any highway, street, or public place, so that if a poacher is on private land he cannot be touched. If he sees a policeman coming towards him on the highway, he has only to get on the other side of the hedge into a field, and he cannot be molested. It is quite a happy circumstance that an act pushed through with such disgraceful recklessness and haste has turned out to be unworkable.

THE PROPOSED SUBSTITUTE FOR COTTON.

The secret of the proposed substitute for cotton, which has been offered to the world through Messrs. Phillips, solicitors, London, on behalf of a client of theirs, has at length been disclosed. A committee of the Chamber of Commerce at Manchester met on Saturday, when Mr. Henry Harben, of Oxford-villa, Haverstock-hill, the discoverer of the new fibre, was introduced, and submitted specimens of the material and of the plant from which it is obtained. The material is, in fact, familiar to the eye of every one who has visited the shores of this island as one of the commonest of the many weeds thrown upon the beach by every tide of the sea. It is the weed known as grass-wrack. A description of the plant may be found in a popular work published by Messrs. Routledge, from the pen of the Rev. J. G. Wood, M.A., entitled, "Common Objects of the Sea Shore," and in which this passage occurs:—"A plant has been mentioned which does not belong to the seaweeds, although from its residence at the bottom of the sea it is often thought to be of that family; this is the *Zostera Maritima*—for a drawing of which see plate J, fig. 2—a true flowering plant, growing with a real root at the bottom of the sea. Its entire character is so completely terrestrial that it can at once be distinguished from the alga."—(chap IV.) This plant, under the name of alva, is largely used by upholsterers as a material for bed-stuffing. It has also been applied with success in the manufacture of paper, for which purpose a large trade has sprung up in it from the Mediterranean. This important fact has gone far to encourage sanguine anticipations of the results to be obtained from the experiments now to be instituted. The circumstances under which this familiar plant has been "discovered," so as suddenly to become an object of national solicitude, are both singular and instructive. Mr. Harben was taking a sea-side holiday, a few weeks ago, when his attention was attracted to the scarcity of material suitable for paper-making; and while walking with his children along the shore, and seeing the quantity of sea-weed lying idle and waste on the beach, it occurred to him to try what could be done with it towards supplying the want he had been thinking about. He made certain experiments with different kinds of sea-weed, such as bladder-wrack, notched-wrack, &c., and found that they produced a small quantity of fibre. But on coming to examine the grass-wrack, he found it to contain fibre to an extent that surprised him. He immediately collected a quantity, and, separating the filament, submitted it to a powerful microscope. It was then that the resemblance of what he saw to cotton first suggested the idea that here was something which might turn out useful as a substitute for that material. He at once made experiments which satisfied him of the value of the discovery, and his conviction of its importance was so strong as to induce him to note down on the spot the time and place—"Dover-court, near Harwich, 6th August, 1862." He submitted the material to Mr. J. H. Wrigley, in Liverpool, who, on being acquainted with Mr. Harben's intention to make a present of his discovery to the public, kindly fell in with his views. Mr. Wrigley did not press to handle the material, or test its strength, but before he gave the report, as to which some objections have been made, the material was seen by another cotton-broker in Liverpool, who confirmed Mr. Wrigley's opinion. Mr. Harben has been offered large sums of money by individuals who proposed to work the material by private undertaking; many manufacturers also gave him most generous offers of pecuniary assistance in working it himself; and in one influential quarter it was most strongly represented to him that by reserving at all events a small royalty, he might realise a fund for charitable purposes, which would of itself be an immortal memorial of his disinterestedness. But to all these propositions Mr. Harben returned the same answer, that the adoption of any one of them might entail six months' secrecy and delay while the operatives were starving in thousands. He preferred to make the matter known at once, that the worth of the material might be tested universally and immediately, and declares himself most thankful he has been enabled to keep to his first intention, in fervent hope of the blessings that may flow from it. With respect to immediate supply of the material, Mr. Harben suggests that the unemployed operatives and their children might at once be transported to different points along the coasts of the United Kingdom, and be housed in temporary huts similar to those of navvies, to find remunerative employment during the winter in collecting the plant. To ensure a future supply he proposes that its cultivation in the estuaries of rivers, the lowlands of Lincolnshire and Norfolk, and the low, sandy shores all round England, Scotland, and Ireland, should be protected by an Act of Parliament similar to that now in operation for the protection of oyster-beds. One of the faculties to be expected is, that like common grass, after being cut it will grow up again, and yield two crops in the year.

The following report was issued at the conclusion of the meeting of the committee:—

Henry Ashworth, Esq., president of the Chamber, in the chair. The following gentlemen were present:—Thos. Bazley, Esq., M.P.; R. R. Jackson, Esq.; Joseph Leese, Esq.; Hugh Mason, Esq.; James Burton, jun., Esq.; H. J. Leppoe, Esq.; H. Nichols, Esq.; S. Hollins, Esq.; Malcolm Ross, Esq.

Mr. Harben, on being introduced, stated that he was not an inventor, but a discoverer. He then first, showed fibres on paper, a few threads only; second, small specimens in the great state, as as picked by hand, with a

small specimen dyed; third, dried specimens of the plant, exhibiting the natural and fibrous state. The discoverer stated in confidence the name of the plant which furnished the fibres exhibited, and then exhibited specimens of the plant in its natural state. Mr. Harben suggested that the unemployed should at once be occupied in collecting the material. He stated, in reply to an enquiry, that he had not gone into particular calculations of expense; nor had he made any experiments as to the mode of rendering the fibre available for cotton spinning machinery, his wish being that on recommendation of the committee, chemists, spinners, and others may further investigate the properties, with a view to public good.

Mr. Harben then retired, when, after deliberation, the following resolution was adopted, moved by Mr. BAZLEY, M.P., seconded by Mr. MALCOLM ROSS—

Resolved: That this committee has heard with much interest the statement of Mr. Harben, and has examined the samples and specimens of plants and fibres submitted. This committee not having been asked for any opinion on the merits of this discovery, do not express any opinion in its favour or otherwise, and Mr. Harben having expressed his wish, without reference to any pecuniary advantage to himself, that the discovery should be given to the world with a view to chemists, manufacturers, and machinists seeking out the best mode of making it available for the general interests of the trade, this committee acknowledges the disinterested conduct and candour with which Mr. Harben has communicated his discovery and views.

Specimens of the fibre of the *Zostera Marina*, the new substitute for cotton proposed by Mr. Harben, were exhibited in Mincing-lane, on Monday, and the opinions expressed of their quality were very favourable, but there also seemed to be strong doubts as to the quantity that may be found available, and the price at which it can be obtained fit for manufacture. The entire question, however, will soon be brought to practical tests, as one or two persons in Manchester have ordered a sufficient quantity for a satisfactory experiment.

Mr. Fenton, of Mapleton, Derbyshire, has produced textile fabrics from Italian hemp, French flax, Indian grass, and coarse Russian flax. He states in a letter to the *Star*, that samples have been approved of as a cotton substitute by Lancashire manufacturers and brokers; one firm backing their approval by offering to consume the articles by some tens of thousands of pounds weekly.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.

Mr. Sydney Turner, the inspector appointed to visit the reformatory schools of Great Britain, has presented his annual report. He has to state that the number of young offenders in the 62 certified reformatories increased in the course of the year 1861 from 3,803 to 4,337, including 186 placed out on licence and not yet finally discharged. In estimating the value and results of the reformatory system we look naturally to the number of young offenders committed to prison year by year. Now the commitments of persons under 16 will be found to have decreased since 1856 about 43 per cent. in England, allowing for increase of population. The number steadily diminished from 1856 to 1860, but in 1861 increased above 9 per cent. over the previous year; and the number of adult commitments increased still more. Various circumstances may have contributed to this increase. There is scarcity of employment, which affects especially the class of discharged criminals—a class which is every year augmenting, and the increase tells very seriously on the amount of juvenile delinquency. The returns of reconvictions show how large a proportion of this class defy the efforts made for their reformation in our convict as well as our ordinary prisons, and Mr. Turner again expresses his hope that some means will be found for the more effectual surveillance of at least the habitual criminal offenders, the men who have lived for years on the produce of their criminal or vicious habits, and have made violence or theft their profession; it is perhaps to be regretted that their sentences are often so short. Another cause of the increase in the number of juvenile commitments in 1861 is probably the over-use of reformatories. Of the whole number sentenced to reformatories in the year, more than five-eighths were sent on a first commitment, nearly a fourth were under 12 years of age, and the commitments in a large number of cases were for very petty offences, the sentence being apparently passed rather in reference to what the child was likely to become from the bad example or neglect of its parents or from its destitute circumstances, than to its actual criminality or viciousness. Reformatories are for those who are not curable by a less expensive and less protracted system of treatment. Until the parent is made to contribute to the child's maintenance in every possible case, Mr. Turner holds it desirable to refuse admission to children (not being orphans or really destitute) on a first commitment. Of the result of reformatories in the diminution and prevention of crime, he has to report that, after making allowance for unknown and doubtful cases, it may be taken as well ascertained that the treatment is successful in reforming at least 70 per cent.; and, considering that the system has had to deal at first with the more hardened offenders, the proportion may be expected to increase. It is rare to find in these institutions the dogged, downcast look or manner which shows that the masters are more anxious to be obeyed than to be liked or trusted; there is generally a kindness and consideration for the children which indicate right views of the work undertaken. It would be difficult to find a movement so widely spread, and embracing persons so various in their religious views and their social position, which has been carried on with so few failures and so little rivalry or dissension. Of the whole 1,031 discharges in the year, only 18 boys or girls were sent away as hopelessly incorrigible; 90 went to sea, 22 enlisted, 110 emigrated, 660 went to service or employment

or to the care of friends, 27 died, 15 were discharged on the ground of health, 89 absconded and were not recovered. The expenditure was 98,638*l.*; the Treasury payments for maintenance amounted to 66,374*l.*; the parents' payments were only 2,439*l.*; contributions from the rates produced 4,750*l.*; contributions from voluntary associations and payments for voluntary inmates, 975*l.*; subscriptions and legacies, 14,136*l.*

ADVENTURES ON ALPINE GLACIERS.

A private letter received from Chamounix describes recent glacier adventures in that neighbourhood. For a week or ten days the weather has been, with slight variations, beautifully fine, and the hotels and their dependencies have consequently been most disagreeably crammed with tourists.

Mont Blanc has looked glorious and grand during the last week. In the present season there have been twelve successful ascents of the "Monarch of Mountains" without an accident. In consequence, however, of a recent and heavy fall of snow on the whole range of mountain peaks, the members of the Alpine Club and other adventurous and ambitious tourists have not thought it prudent to attempt the summit of Mont Blanc. A few days back, regardless of the fall of snow, two plucky young gentlemen (sons of Dr. Forbes Winslow), accompanied by guides, ventured to ascend the mountain, but only succeeded in reaching the Grands Mulets, returning to Chamounix late on the same evening. Any further ascents of Mont Blanc on that day would have been extremely dangerous, in consequence of the great fall of snow that had taken place on the previous night. An accident occurred within the last week in this neighbourhood, which providentially did not result in sad loss of valuable life. Mr. Longman, the well-known London publisher, was crossing with his son, F. W. Longman, one of the glaciers between Chamounix and the Tête Noire. Suddenly young Longman disappeared from the group. An immediate and anxious search was made for him. The guides were not long in discovering that the unfortunate gentleman had fallen down a deep crevasse. One of the guides being tied by a rope was lowered into the crevasse, and on reaching Mr. Longman, he seized him by the collar of his coat, and they were both pulled up a portion of the way. The horror of his father can well be conceived when he saw the guide come to the surface of the ice alone. He was able to drag Mr. Longman up a certain height, but in consequence of his great weight he was obliged to let go his hold, Mr. Longman falling still deeper into the crevasse. A rope and strap was then lowered to Mr. Longman, and he was requested to place the latter round his body. This, he replied, he was unable to do, in consequence of the benumbed state of his hands. The other and stronger guide then descended by means of the rope into the crevasse, and happily succeeded in bringing Mr. Longman's son safe to the surface, very little, if at all, injured. A fatal accident occurred to a youth whilst crossing the Gomm. The mule on which he was riding slipped over the side of the road, and the unhappy young man (a peasant's son) was hurled down a frightful height and dashed to pieces! At Geneva the weather has been wet for nearly three weeks. Notwithstanding the rain, all the hotels have been crowded.

Postscript.

Wednesday, Sept. 24, 1862.

SOUTH WALES CONFERENCE OF THE LIBERATION SOCIETY.

SWANSEA, Tuesday Evening.

The conference of members and friends of the Liberation Society in Wales was commenced this morning in Pell-street Chapel, Swansea, under the presidency of John Batchelor, Esq., of Cardiff. About two hundred ministers and gentlemen assembled from all parts of the southern portion of the principality, and from several parts of North Wales. The galleries were occupied by a considerable number of visitors. The proceedings were opened with a devotional service conducted by the Rev. H. Richard, and Dr. Daniel Davies, of Cwmavon. The Chairman delivered an earnest practical address, which was warmly received by the conference. The Rev. T. Rees, D.D., of Swansea, read a very informing paper on "The Church Establishment in Wales in relation to the Welsh people," upon which a resolution was moved by the Rev. Dr. Davies, of Haverfordwest, and seconded by the Rev. Wm. Morgan, of Carmarthen, and unanimously adopted, after it had been spoken to by the Rev. H. Richard, the Rev. Stephen Price, of Abersychan, the Rev. Mr. Price, of Aberdare, the Rev. T. Rees, of Crickhowell, the Rev. W. Jones, of Swansea, and the Rev. Mr. Humphreys, of Merthyr. The Rev. Thomas Thomas, D.D., of Pontypool, then read a very elaborate paper on "The importance of developing the power of Welsh Nonconformity, to promote the Liberation of Religion from State Patronage and Control." At this stage of the proceedings, two o'clock having been nearly reached, the conference adjourned to dinner, and re-assembled at three o'clock, when Mr. Alderman Phillips, of Swansea, presided and expressed his continued and firm adhesion to the principles of the Liberation Society. The Rev. Charles Short, of Swansea, moved a resolution upon Dr. Thomas's paper affirming it to be the duty of the Welsh Nonconformists to strengthen the hand of voluntaries in other parts of the kingdom, by exerting their combined influence on the public mind and on the legislature of the country.

The Rev. B. Evans, of Neath, seconded the resolution, and it was supported in a lengthened speech by Mr. E. Miall. The resolution was passed unanimously. Mr. J. Carvell Williams next read a paper on "Welsh Nonconformity as represented in the House of Commons." A resolution on the paper was adopted, and also another in reference to electoral action. The conference adjourned soon after five o'clock. This evening, at seven o'clock, there is to be an English public meeting, which it is expected will be very largely attended, as there is evidently a deep general interest felt in the town on the questions discussed at the conference.

[We shall publish a full report of the proceedings of the several sittings of the conference, and of the public meetings held in connexion therewith, next week.]

GARIBALDI AND AMERICA.

A Vienna paper, the *Wanderer*, prints a correspondence between the United States Consul in that city and Garibaldi. The Consul asks the General to transfer his services to the Federal cause. The following is the reply:—

To M. Theodore Canisius, Consul of the United States at Vienna.

Varignano, Sept. 14, 1862.

Sir,—I am a prisoner and dangerously wounded; it is, consequently, impossible for me to dispose of myself. However, as soon as I am restored to liberty, and my wounds healed, I shall take the first favourable opportunity to satisfy my desire to serve the great American Republic, of which I am a citizen, and which is now fighting for universal liberty.

I have the honour to remain, &c.,

GARIBALDI.

ITALY.

TURIN, Sept. 23.

The Royal Princes, Marquis de Papoli, and Signor Depretis have left for Genoa, to meet Prince Napoleon and Princess Clotilde. Chevalier Nigra is expected to arrive here.

The Mayor of Turin has published a proclamation expressing the joy of the citizens at the visit of the King's daughter and the illustrious prince, who is the fervent friend of Italy.

The Turin papers this evening publish a letter from Garibaldi, replying to some friends at Naples, in which he says:—"I am surrounded by kind attentions, which, I believe, will facilitate my cure."

The National Committee in Rome is taking the lead in preparing a wedding present for the Princess Pia.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Sept. 23 (Evening).

The *Press* of this evening publishes intelligence from Mexico to the 24th August, stating that 2,000 French troops had disembarked at Vera Cruz, and were immediately despatched to Orizaba.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 23.

The Emperor received a deputation from the peasantry of Novgorod yesterday. His Majesty, in addressing them, gave a denial to the rumour that fresh concessions were to be made to the peasants, and called upon them to come to a speedy arrangement with their landlords.

THE HERZEGOVINA.

RAGUSA, Sept. 23.

Vucalovitch has signed here, in the name of the Herzegovina, the record of submission. Karaehid Pasha, who was present, has annulled Vucalovitch, and conferred upon him the rank of Bimbashci.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Sept. 23.

A report was circulated to-day upon good authority in the Chamber of Deputies that the Ministerial crisis was approaching its termination. It is almost certain that Count von Bismark-Schönhausen will be appointed President of the Cabinet and Minister for Foreign Affairs; while it is believed that Herr Bodelschwing will replace Herr von der Heydt as Minister of Finance. The other members of the Ministry will remain in office. It is said that Count Bernstorff will proceed as Ambassador to Paris.

Baron Ricasoli has arrived in Paris from London. There were no less than 46,632 visitors at the Crystal Palace yesterday, on the occasion of the annual benefit of Mr. Strange, the purveyor of the establishment.

The trial of William Ronpell has been postponed until to-morrow. The Attorney-General, assisted by three other learned gentlemen, will conduct the prosecution. It is thought the prisoner will at the last moment ask to be allowed to plead guilty to the two indictments against him.

THE STOKE-UPON-TRENT ELECTION has terminated in a victory for Mr. Grenfell, who beat Mr. Hope by 171 votes; the numbers being:—Grenfell, 1,089; Hope, 918. Mr. Serjeant Shree, who had the show of hands at the nomination, was nowhere on the poll. At the close only 32 electors had voted for him.

MARK LANE.—THIS DAY.

Very little English wheat was received fresh up to this morning's market. The trade, however, was in a very sluggish state, at fully Monday's decline in the quotations. Really fine samples changed hands somewhat more freely than on that day. There was a good show of foreign wheat on the stands. In all descriptions, sales progressed slowly, yet no further change took place in the currencies. Floating cargoes of grain met a dull sale, at late rates. Good and fine malting barley was firm in price; otherwise, the barley trade was dull, on rather easier terms.

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The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1862.

SUMMARY.

Mr. Disraeli and Lord Stanley have put in a public appearance during the past week. The former, who disclaimed appearing in any other character than as "Knight of the Shire" of Buckingham, spoke mainly on agricultural topics, but profoundly remarked that the American contest had certainly increased our confidence "in the energy of human nature," and had led him more than ever to admire the unity and strength of the British constitution. Lord Stanley, at the opening of a new mechanics' institute at Stockport, was more original and interesting. Self-help was the burden of his speech—self-help as distinguished from State aid. Lord Stanley took practically the same view as was expressed by Sir J. T. Coleridge at the other extremity of the kingdom—that the question of the extent of State aid to education is one of the problems of the age. Both these public men indicate that the problem is likely to be settled in only one way. The Devonshire speaker was, however, the more candid of the two. Let the National Society prepare to do without Government help, was the drift of his significant speech at Honiton. There need be no apprehension, any more than vain illusions, on the subject. The tendency of the times is to weaken the pecuniary tie between Church and State, and put the Establishment on a level with Dissenters. Thus far the Church, in the increased zeal of its members, had gained by the withdrawal of State support. This is the measured language, not of a Liberator lecturer, but of a distinguished country gentleman, lately one of her Majesty's judges, and a member of the Education Commission.

Public liberality is flowing in a widening stream towards Lancashire, not with uniformly satisfactory results. There is too much reason to fear that the property of Lancashire is not bearing its fair share of the burden, and that the benevolent elsewhere are taxing themselves to relieve the ratepayers of the distressed districts. It is hardly credible, though duly authenticated, that in the whole twenty-four unions of Lancashire, the average rate of relief last week was a half-penny per head per week less than was given to ordinary outdoor paupers at the same time last year. With this fact before them the Manchester committee are fully warranted in urging that the scale of relief should be increased to two shillings per week per head, and in doling out with a sparing hand the resources placed at their command. The *Times* reporter roundly asserts that the realised wealth of the country has not contributed its proper quota; that though many millionaires have acted with great generosity, the subscriptions of the majority have been "ridiculously inadequate;" and that "the whole pressure of this exceptional crisis has fallen on the men, and not on the masters." If these statements are correct, they are calculated to check public sympathy, and to justify the economy practised by the Manchester committee.

Speculation is as rife as ever as to the successor to the vacant mitre. The *Times* has broken silence on the subject, and after indicating that in its view "perfect meekness," "quiet sagacity," "quiet and unbroken antecedents," old age, and a colourless theology, are the chief qualifications required in the new Primate, disclaims being in the secret, but insinuates that the Archbishop of York would command general confidence. The ecclesiastical head of the Church should be, in the eyes of the critic—who probably reflects accurately enough the views that prevail in high political life—the docile servant of the State. We suspect that the candidates for the "prize" are

so numerous and clamorous that Lord Palmerston finds it the most prudent course to take the next in rotation.

Mr. Serjeant Shee has failed to prevent the success of the Liberal candidate for Stoke, and the House of Commons may rejoice that it has escaped the accession of a mass of self-conceit in the person of Mr. Beresford Hope. We see it stated in a Dublin letter that the episcopal appointments have given so much satisfaction to the Conservative party that the members for the city of Dublin have stated that they will, in compliance with the wishes of their Protestant constituents, give their support to Lord Palmerston next Session, and pledge themselves to do so on the hustings should there be a dissolution of Parliament. Mr. Grenfell, the new member for Stoke, and the Independent Liberals in general, will be puzzled on which side of the House they are to sit next Session. No wonder Lord Palmerston declines to bring in a bill to settle the Church-rate question!

The Rattazzi Ministry has been galvanised into a sudden display of energy. In a well-written diplomatic circular *à propos* of the Garibaldian expedition, General Durando says "that the watch-word of the volunteers was, this time, the expression of a want more imperative than ever. The whole nation claims the capital. It has only lately resisted the inconsiderate impulse of Garibaldi, because convinced that the King's Government would be able to accomplish the mandate which it has received from Parliament respecting Rome. The problem may have changed its aspect, but the urgency of a solution only becomes more cogent. . . . The Powers will comprehend that Italy has made a supreme and final effort in treating as an enemy a man who had rendered such signal services and upheld a principle which exists in the mind of all Italians." The case of the Italian Government is forcibly stated, and if, as we suspect, it produces no impression at Biarritz, we have here convincing proof that the "man who has rendered such signal services" will not be tried as a criminal.

Prussian politics are once more at a dead lock. The Chamber of Deputies having shown a most earnest desire to make reasonable concessions on the military budget, the King's Ministers have attempted alternately to cajole and browbeat them. So profound is the public disgust, that it is probable M. Von Heydt and his colleagues will be sacrificed, but whether the Sovereign will acknowledge the reality of constitutional government, by bowing to the decision of his Parliament, is as doubtful as ever.

There are manifest signs that the Emperor of Russia is retracing his steps, and returning to the absolutist policy of his predecessors. The conscription for the army is to be resumed, after having been disused for the last six years, and Count Zamoyski, the most trusted and inoffensive of Polish patriots, has been summoned to St. Petersburg to answer for his audacity in taking part in the drawing up of a petition from the nobles of that kingdom, which contained a temperate statement of their grievances. Thus ends the pretence of governing Poland by conciliation.

We await with anxious suspense the next news from America. The Confederates occupy Maryland in great force, and are endeavouring to cut the various railways so as to prevent more reinforcements from the North reaching the Federal armies. McClellan has left Washington to meet the invaders, who are not likely to give him battle before they have matured their plans, which are said to embrace the transport of an overwhelming force into Maryland, and the interposition of an army between Washington and the Federal general.

THE AMERICAN FRANKENSTEIN.

"WHEN this nation begins to go to pieces," said Mr. Stanton, the late War Minister, in a sensation speech delivered in the crisis of the recent engagements, "nobody but the Almighty could tell where it would split, for, so far from breaking in the centre and leaving us a North which we could call the United States, there was far more danger, like a rotten cake of ice dashing over a rocky cataract by the furious freshet and going utterly to pieces, than there was that it would break in two in the middle." This strange prophecy is already being brought to the test of experience. Mr. Stanton's prediction of to-day may be a fact to-morrow. With the full details of the series of late disastrous defeats in Virginia comes the news of a Confederate invasion of Maryland, the Slave State which separates Washington from the North. There are but two contingencies, apparently, that can prevent the capital of the Union from falling into Southern hands—the unwillingness of the population of that State to make common cause

with the invading host, and the ability of General McClellan—once more, or to speak strictly, for the first time, in supreme command—to crush the Confederates with his disorganised veterans and raw recruits. So far it appears Jackson in Maryland is in a friendly country. Secession sympathies, hitherto kept down by martial law, are being strongly if not generally manifested; the Southern troops respect private property, and pay for everything; and there is reason to believe that Baltimore, if it were not in fear of Porter's mortar-fleet, would open its gates to the Confederate hero. The summer campaign ended by the Federals being driven a discomfited host under the forts of Washington; the autumn campaign opens with a struggle on the very borders of Pennsylvania.

While the tide of battle is leaving Washington far in the rear, there are no present indications that the North is able to roll it back again. Where there should be resolution and unity, there is paralysis and dissension. The President has lost his popularity, the members of his Cabinet have each made themselves obnoxious, and the country is once more obliged to fall back upon McClellan and his broken legions to save the state. There are besides a multitude of new recruits as a reserve—but how can these raw levies take the field against hardened and experienced troops, flushed with victory, and led by generals who know how to combine daring with calculation, and have at their beck an almost perfect instrument to carry out their conceptions? If there be the patriotism in the North which unites all in the hour of common danger, it has yet to be developed. The New England States take separate counsel; Pennsylvania is still angry with the Central Government for its reckless violations of individual freedom; New York proposes to carry on war on its own account; and the North-West is tempted by the Confederates to sever its fortunes from the East which has served it so ill. There is imminent danger that the "rotten cake of ice" is "going utterly to pieces."

"If we do not crush the rebels," was another remark of Mr. Stanton's, "the rebels will crush us." The first alternative is almost passed. The Union is gone. And now that the Confederates are "masters of the situation," British sympathisers with the South begin to grow cool and apprehensive. They had no objection to the independence of the Slave States—but what if they should become the preponderating power in America? In place of the industrial and improving though blustering North, is rising up into view a huge military organisation, perfect in all its parts—a great war machine too much in harmony with the social condition of the South to be again broken up. In face of this portentous phenomenon—a military power which finds in slavery a support rather than a weakness, which is turning into a Prætorian legion those "mean whites" who have heretofore cumbered the ground—there may well be a reaction against the South; for we have now confronting us that same spirit, clothed with new life and with a more resolute purpose, which has ever been the mainspring of American insolence and aggression. In place of that pacific, cotton-growing community, which was to enjoy perpetual amity and commerce with Great Britain, and quietly and gradually extinguish their "domestic institution," there has risen up a warlike race to whom labour is a dishonour, with an aristocracy to lead them, which needs but the defeat of McClellan in Maryland to realise Mr. Stanton's prediction by crushing Northern independence.

We cannot suppose that the arrogance of demeanour which the South has uniformly maintained will be abated in the flush of signal success, or that it will be more moderate in victory than was the North. Before the termination of the late struggle in Virginia the Richmond journals deprecated European interference as useless, except in the shape of armed intervention. And, now, the new levy of 300,000 men which is to be called out by the Confederate Congress, if not a mere bravado, must have reference to an aggressive war against the North—such a war as will enable President Davis to dictate his own terms of peace. Nearly the whole of Tennessee and Kentucky are in the hands of the victorious Confederates, a portion of Maryland has been occupied by them, the Federals have been all but expelled from Virginia, and Missouri alone of the Border States owns their authority. The South is now in a position to demand as the price of peace the surrender of these great territories, which, with the military superiority it has achieved, would constitute it, for the time at least, the arbiter of the destinies of the American continent.

For our part, we do not suppose that the Confederates, unless discomfited in the field at the eleventh hour, would be ready to suspend hostilities on such terms. What they have for a generation past, to a great extent, exacted, they will, now that they have proved their superiority,

nodoubtdemand—a complete guarantee of slavery as it is, and room for its unlimited extension. That could best be secured by reconstructing the Union with the Southern planters as the ruling class. But if Confederate ambition does not yet embrace that idea, the South will require the re-enactment of Fugitive Slave Laws, ample room for slavery expansion in the Territories, and perfect and perpetual immunity to its domestic institution. Independent or united, the Free States, unless the tide once more turn, will not secure peace at the hands of the South without these conditions.

As soon as Englishmen have recovered from their admiration of the daring, energy, and success of the Confederates, it is to be hoped they will consider what Southern success now involves. It has been suggested in some quarters that the independence of the Confederation should at once be recognised by England. But before that step is taken it is necessary we should know what is to be the aim and extent of then ewalave holding Confederacy. If England interpose at all at present, surely her policy should be dictated by motives of humanity and broad principles of policy. Our Federal brethren have bitterly expiated their faults. They have been, after all, more sinned against than sinning. They were dragged into this frightful war. Their rulers have proved equally incompetent and arbitrary. Their very industrial virtues and free constitution have been the greatest drawback to military success. Their pride has been humbled. It becomes us now to remember their virtues rather than their failings, and to reflect that those institutions which for nearly a century made their country the home of freedom, and enabled them to advance in wealth and civilisation beyond any former parallel in the history of the human race, are in danger of being crushed beneath the foot of a warlike, slave-holding oligarchy. If this new Power is to overshadow the American continent, and rear on the other side of the Atlantic a colossal empire which will combine and perpetuate the worst features of European military despotisms, and stamp with solemn legal sanction the dogma that the coloured race have no rights beyond those of the brute creation, the late United States will reverse her former history, and sooner or later England will come into collision with the Frankenstein which her shortsighted sympathies has so much contributed to create.

THE UNANSWERED CRY FOR COTTON.

We cannot, if we would, avoid recurring to the subject of cotton and its substitutes. The topic is of absorbing interest and urgent pressure. The area of distress continues to enlarge. Its severity increases in the same rate. The ploughshare of suffering cuts daily a deeper and a longer furrow. Official returns and independent reports agree at least in representing the amount of destitution as continually on the increase. The relief provided by law, even when supplemented by the organised exertions of benevolence, is hardly adequate to the prevention of absolute death by famine. Indeed, the former seems to diminish as the latter extend. In some of the distressed unions, the parish authorities seem to take note of the amount distributed by the Relief Committees, and to lessen their own niggardly allowance in the same proportion. Five shillings a-week, it appears, is the sum deemed sufficient by these functionaries for a week's maintenance of man and wife with four children. Mr. Cobden started with incredulous indignation when Mr. Villiers announced that the calculations of his department were based upon an average weekly allowance of one shilling per head. The President of the Poor-law Board hastened to explain that public charity would, no doubt, considerably augment a stipend confessedly small. But it now appears that the national liberality is made an excuse for parochial bad faith—thousands of families, with an unimpeachable legal title to maintenance from the property they have helped to create, are kept from starvation only by the generous compassion of the general public. No doubt, the towns in which a fourth or fifth of the population are unemployed, can with difficulty raise the sum at which they have been assessed. But it is the duty of their representatives either to avail themselves of the borrowing powers accorded by Parliament, or to make known to Government their inability to discharge the legal obligation of providing for their destitute inhabitants. Neither the pride of local independence nor the niggardliness of local proprietors must be permitted to endanger the life and health of an unfortunate population of unwilling paupers. Whatever the evils of pauperism, they are infinitely exceeded by the evils of starvation.

But are we to reconcile ourselves even to the lesser of these evils? Are we to conclude, in helpless despondency, that there is nothing to be

done but wait for the reopening of our ordinary sources of cotton supply? That certainly appears to be the attitude of many, in Manchester and the surrounding towns, who might have been expected to shake the spheres with the energy of their impatience. The apathy of a large proportion of cotton merchants and manufacturers is such, as to give colour to the suspicion that they somehow find their advantage in the suspension of their trade—a suspicion irreconcilable with the general laws of trade, and certainly not attaching to all who have resold their cotton and closed their mills. But there is an active minority of Manchester men who redeem the character of their class. These are they who have for years endeavoured to open up the cotton-fields of the world to English commerce, and are now endeavouring also to render available the proposed substitutes for cotton. Of these latter we regret to be unable to report anything conclusive. The gentleman to whose discovery we particularly alluded last week has unveiled his name and his secret. Mr. Harben has become suddenly—and we hope permanently—famous by the simple discovery that the grass wrack of our seashore—a seaweed, in fact—contains within its green, smooth skin a soft, fine fibre, capable of being drawn out to a considerable length, and perhaps of being worked up into textile fabrics. He is so confident of this latter capability that he proposes the transport of thousands of the unemployed operatives to the sea-coast, their encampment there, and their employment in the collection of this grass wrack. But no practical authority has as yet pronounced the fibre of sufficient value to be separated from its skin, and Mr. Harben leaves to chemists or mechanics the contrivance of a process by which the separation can be effected. He is, therefore, really in the rear of Mr. Fenton, who has supplies of prepared fibre ready to show, and customers for it, when he can supply them at a low enough cost and in large enough quantities. The most discouraging circumstances is that none of the alleged discoveries are absolutely new. So soon as propounded, they are claimed as repetitions of an idea already experimented upon,—of course, without decided success. Still, something may be hoped for from these varied and competing attempts to find a suitable substitute for that precious commodity, which is itself more plentiful than ever, but stored away in inaccessible places. Mr. Laing, indeed, denies that India has any great quantity of cotton on hand,—doubts whether we can increase our supply more than twenty-five per cent. per annum—and calls for a reconstruction of the Indian Government as an essential preliminary to the effective development of Indian resources. The last Calcutta mail also brings the report of an official survey of the Godavery, which sadly damps the expectation of large arrivals from Nagpore by that great water-way, which Captain Haig is at length permitted to disentangle from its rocky barriers. But the Cotton Supply Association refuse to despair of India. The report submitted at their annual meeting yesterday enumerates twenty or thirty countries, as all well adapted to the growth of cotton, and all stimulated by the present demand into activity that will make it impossible for the slaveowners to regain their monopoly. Mr. Cheetham and his friends, nevertheless, maintain that India should be our chief reliance. They oppose the facts ascertained by their agents to the speculative declarations of local officials, and they demand the removal of Sir Charles Wood as an obstinate obstruction to the creation of roads, immigration works, European settlements, and other facilities for the cultivation of cotton. But it is easier to overthrow an incompetent Minister than to destroy a political system, and improvise the produce of millions of acres. That is what we really want. England is now suffering the penalty of long years of Indian misgovernment, and can escape the penalties neither by bitter self-reproaches nor by turning angrily on the agents of her own wrong-doing.

THE COMING CAMPAIGN IN CHINA.

In a few more weeks we may be expecting stirring news from China. Our Government vouchsafe no information as to the measures that are to be taken for extirpating the Taepings. But we learn from a French official journal, the *Moniteur de l'Armée*, that Prince Kung has, in concert with the allies, agreed upon his plan of operations. The Imperial troops have been making unavailing efforts to capture Nankin. They occupy an entrenched camp around the city and remain inactive "until the English and French troops shall join them in October," by which time, it is expected, two regiments of sepoys will have arrived from India. A fleet of screw gunboats is being got ready in our dock-

yards under the auspices of Captain Sherrard Osborn; two of which "have been placed at the disposal of the Chinese Government by the Admiralty," the remainder to be purchased by Mr. Lay, who represents our Celestial ally in this country.

Our neutrality in China is thus openly violated. A triple alliance has been knocked up, if not formally made, for the purpose of restoring order, or rather the Imperial dynasty, in that vast empire, and Prince Kung, Mr. Bruce, and the French Minister meet in council at Peking to concert a plan of operations. Ostensibly England takes part in these combined movements to protect her interests. For that purpose we are making war upon the Taepings. But these insurgents no longer threaten us, nor do they deserve our inveterate hostility. It cannot be too often repeated that they have never interfered with our trade in the tea and silk districts. Lately when the silks were ready for transmission to Shanghai, they observed a scrupulous good faith in allowing the merchandise to pass, and even respected the large sums of money, passing through their territories, sent to buy the produce. It is not likely that the Taepings will again come into collision with our troops. They have entirely evacuated the district in the neighbourhood of Shanghai, and on the advance of French and British troops upon Nankin, it is probable they will abandon their capital, and move away beyond our reach. Such is the opinion of the Rev. Griffith John, whose interesting survey of the present condition of the Chinese empire we publish in another column. This experienced missionary remarks—"Will the rebels scatter, and Taepingdom come to naught? This is not likely. Their safety and prosperity depend upon their adopting a measure that shall put them at a safe distance from our shot and shell, and where they will be able to prosecute their aggressive policy without fear of foreign interference. The probable result of such a retirement would be the extension of their operations into the provinces of Kiangsi, Fuhkien, and Canton." It is now clear that the result of our uncalled-for intervention will be to increase the anarchy in China, and to inflict upon the populations of other provinces, hitherto free from disturbance, the calamity of civil war.

But even if we could extirpate the Taepings we should not be nearer to the object our Government have in view—the restoration of order and the Imperialist regime in China. As experienced observers have all along predicted, the more we interfere the greater and more hopeless will our task become. It "will only protract the struggle that must go on," says Mr. John, "till a dynastic change is effected." There are two other rebellions, distinct from the Taeping movement, raging in the interior—one in Si Chwan, the largest and one of the finest provinces of the empire, occupied by many hundred thousands of armed men; and another in the provinces of Hù-pek, which are overrun by the "Honan Filchers," compared with whom the Taepings are "very angels." Indeed, it may be said that a great part of the Chinese empire is in an anarchical state, that there is protection neither for life nor property, and that the various insurgent hordes agree only in one thing—detestation of the Tartar rule. If we are to cope with this hydra-headed rebellion, which has obtained its greatest impetus from our wars upon the Imperial dynasty, we must lay our account to a generation of warfare, and the expenditure of untold treasure.

British generosity was never more egregiously misplaced than in the offer of our support to reinstate the corrupt and cruel dynasty in China. Their ingratitude is not concealed. It is exhibited openly and in the most offensive forms. Our correspondent gives abundant evidence of the insolent hatred of our new allies. For example, in various parts of the province of Kiangsi placards are posted up, denouncing our aggressive policy, exposing our barbarism, and explaining our recent proceedings against the rebels as an atonement to the Government for our past offences in the North.

But this is not all. These barbarians, for whom the blood and treasure of England are about to be expended, evade in every way the obligations of the late treaty. In Peking, where the Roman Catholic priests are allowed to carry on their work boldly and openly, without anyone daring to make them afraid, the Protestant religion is prohibited. A missionary is allowed to reside there to heal the sick, but not to preach the Gospel. Romanism is permitted to flaunt the emblems of its faith in the capital; while Protestantism is tongue-tied, with the connivance, if not the direct sanction, of the British ambassador. And in some of the provinces missionary operations are put down, chapels levelled with the ground, and the houses of converts broken into and their property confiscated without the

slightest interference of the central government or the local Mandarins.

Here for the present we must pause. If the people of England allow this uncalled for, indefinite and cruel intervention to proceed in China, they will deserve all the dishonour, loss and expense which will assuredly be inflicted on them.

THE AMERICAN STRUGGLE.

(From a Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 8, 1862.

The people of these Northern States are a much enduring race as regards their own appointed rulers or governors, notwithstanding all their restlessness under foreign criticism, or the threats of foreign intervention. They have furnished their Government with all the men and all the money asked for, and in return have been treated with an insolent want of confidence and a contemptuous tyranny that no other people would have submitted to, while their means have been wasted and the lives of their bravest citizens sacrificed by the intrigues of jealous and selfish politicians. The illegal and arbitrary imprisonment of innocent citizens at the whim of the Secretary of War, the clumsy and vexatious restrictions upon even internal travel, the endeavour to forcibly put down all adverse and independent criticism of the acts of the Administration, together with the scandalous incapacity in the conduct of the war, which has allowed the Confederates to enter Maryland and to ravage Kentucky, has about exhausted the popular patience.

The mutterings that precede the storm are plainly audible. The press is beginning to speak out; some papers even call on Mr. Lincoln to resign, and every day the want of confidence in the Washington Cabinet grows more apparent, from the opinions one hears freely expressed everywhere, by those who have the Northern cause nearest at heart. "Honest Abe Lincoln" is fast losing his popularity; he has publicly declared that he assumes the responsibility of some of the most unpopular acts of the members of his Administration, and people are beginning to take him at his word. He has not character enough for the crisis—he has no backbone—he is afraid of committing himself. Men ask him for prompt and decisive action, for a vigorous and intelligible policy; he entertains them with a funny story. He and his Cabinet appear to have little idea of the awful responsibility resting on them—many thousands of lives needlessly sacrificed, many millions of dollars stolen or wasted, are they accountable for; and some day the nation will bring home to them this fact, about which they are now so recklessly indifferent. The truth is that, absorbed in the worship of the almighty dollar, and dazzled by their unparalleled material prosperity, this people, neglecting their political duties, allowed the control of their affairs to be altogether assumed by professional politicians, who had no views or aspirations beyond the success of their particular party, and the control of the patronage of the Federal Government. Of this class of men is the present Government composed, and consequently they shape their acts more with reference to their effect upon the prospects of their party than to the benefit of the nation at large. The present Administration may be composed of clever politicians, but it lacks statesmanship. The chances of the next Presidential election have more interest for them than the putting down of the rebellion. Hence any general that by his success or ability, or from other causes, becomes popular, is kept in a subordinate position, as in the case of Sigel, Hooker, and Banks; or else is deprived of command, like Fremont. The withholding of bad news from the public, and the perversion of facts, for which, by its control of the telegraph, the Government makes itself responsible, is another proof of the scandalous manner in which it treats a people hitherto only too anxious to place all their resources at its disposal.

To the call for 600,000 additional volunteers, there has been a noble response. It has of course cost an effort, and in some parts a draft will have to be resorted to; but the fact of over 400,000 men volunteering in the face of the disastrous management which has proved so fatal to the Union armies, is very significant, and does not look as if the struggle was near its end. These new volunteers comprise the very flower of the Northern youth, scarcely a family but what is now represented in the army. I have been surprised, in a comparatively small circle of acquaintances, to find how many have recently enlisted. For the use made of the troops thus placed at his disposal the President will be held to a very strict account. Our people are still ahead of the Government, which cannot equip and arm them as fast as they enlist; and yet these "proud men, drest in a little brief authority," are actually anxious to hurry on the draft, "in order to show the power and authority of the Government!" The reappointment of General McClellan is generally viewed with satisfaction, certain it is his soldiers believe in him. He is undoubtedly an able officer, and especially fit for his present task of organising and disciplining the new levies now being poured into Washington. His great fault is nervous fear of responsibility in anything outside of his actual military duty; he seems to have no capacity at all for civil administration, and this will yet prove fatal to his reputation.

The Southerners have been well disciplined and splendidly led; moreover, their peculiar institution has so far proved their chief strength, by setting free all their fighting-men of the white population; but this present general advance looks very like a last desperate struggle to compel the North to give in, and to secure European recognition. My own belief is, that unless this move was compelled by their internal condition, which in many respects must be intolerable, it is a great mistake, as it must prove very exhaustive for them, and will only unite the North more firmly against them. Possibly the advance into Kentucky is to secure a supply of horses and of cattle and hogs, in which that State abounds; while a demonstration in Maryland the Southerners are bound in honour to make, as they have promised so often to free their numerous friends in that State.

It seems to me that the fight is now for the Border States; whatever Union sentiment may have obtained in the Cotton States, at the beginning of the war, has long since disappeared, and they are now united for Secession. It would seem a hopeless task to conquer them, though some Northerners talk very glibly about annihilating the slaveholders and peopling their States from the North. The better plan would be to let them try their hand at self-government; they would soon quarrel amongst themselves.

So far, there is no appearance of flagging on the part of the North; here and there one meets a disgusted and disheartened citizen, who says, "The North had better give it up;" but the great majority of the people, especially out of the large cities, appear to consider the suppression of the rebellion as a matter of course, and only a question of time.

THE PRESENT CONDITION OF CHINA.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—There is nothing in the present aspect of affairs which promises the dawning of a more peaceful day upon this distracted land. More than ten long years have passed away since the beginning of these commotions, and, for aught we can see just now, ten or twenty more are likely to follow ere they subside. Here, dynastic changes move on very slowly. They generally take from twenty to forty years for their consummation. That this will be accomplished within a short period we have no reason to suppose. China is what she has ever been—slow, stolid, stagnant. It is hardly fair to expect from her in her dotage signs of greater life and vigour than she was wont to display in the days of her vaunted strength. A well-instructed Chinaman sees nothing strange in all this. Reviewing the events of ages gone by, he regards the decade of turmoil which has elapsed, and contemplates the coming too, as inevitable in the history of his nation. "These things needs be." Such is his reply to any remarks you may please to make on the judgments that are now shaking the very foundations of the Empire. In this he is doubtless right. Were it not for these frequent visitations China would have sunk immediately under the enormous weight of her own vices. This, apparently, destructive element has been the means of preserving the political and social life of the people from entire extinction. A Chinaman reasons more philosophically on these subjects than we seem capable of doing. We point to the present strife and say—"That is hell-born." "Nothing of the kind," replies the Chinaman, "it is only an expression of the mind of heaven." We pronounce it poison; the Chinaman calls it medicine. "It will convert your rich and fair country into a barren heath," says the foreigner. "No danger," replies the Chinaman, "it will only destroy the weeds; and when it is all over, we shall ring harvest home more loudly and heartily than we have done for the last fifty years."

Let us take Hankow (called by the natives the "centre of the Empire") for our stand-point, and calmly survey the surrounding provinces, and we shall have some idea of the extensive disorder which prevails, and the utter inability of the Central Government to cope with the evil.

Si Chwan is to the west of us. This, the largest, and one of the finest provinces in the Empire, is in a state of complete anarchy. Shih tah Kai, one of the old followers of the "Celestial King," is there with four hundred thousand men. Li ta is there also at the head of a million of men. The capital is reported to have been taken by the latter. Li ta is not connected with either the Taepings or Shih tah Kai. He seems to be setting up for himself, and to hope, in due time, to drive all parties from the field. The number of his men is, no doubt, greatly exaggerated; still, to justify the exaggeration, it must be enormous. Kweichow and Yün Nan are also more or less convulsed. The news has just arrived at Hankow that Shih tah Kai has passed over into Shen Si, with a large body of men. This is regarded as a splendid move on his part. The province is famous for its great merchants and its wealth. From the mountainous nature of the country the Imperialists will find it difficult to dislodge him from his fastnesses, if he is determined to hold them. He has also taken some places in the north-western parts of the provinces of Hú peh—the province in which Hankow is.

Honan is to the north of us. This province has been a prey to the "Honan Filchers" for many years. In vain have the Imperialists tried to cope with them.

They seem to aim at nothing but plunder. They take a place, remain in it as long as it affords them the means of subsistence, and when thoroughly exhausted they bid it a temporary adieu. The Mandarins have learnt this and act accordingly. Very seldom or ever they come into collision. The "fathers of the people" go out at one gate, and the "Filchers" enter at another. When the latter retire the former return, and resume their places as the loving "fathers of the people." These "Filchers" are the men that defeated the famous San Kuh Ning Sin in several successive engagements last year, and ravaged the whole of the province of Shantung. They are the men that murdered Messrs. Holmes and Parker. They are now threatening to pay Tientsin a visit, and to do with the province of Ohih li as they have done with those of Shantung and Honan. The people say that the Taepings are very angels compared with these men.

The provinces of Kiangsu, Ohoh Kiang, and Nganhwei, are to the east of us. The two former, and parts of the latter, are in possession of the Taepings. Many places of importance have been evacuated by them within the last twelve months. It would not be true to say that the places have been retaken by Imperialists. Since foreigners have thrown the weight of their influence and power on the side of the Imperialists, the cities on the banks of the Yangtse have become worse than useless to the Taepings. Thousands of "braves" have passed under their guns in foreign ships, and they have not dared to put match to powder. All they could do was to gnash their teeth, shake their heads, and swear revenge. Nankin is being closely besieged once more, and there is a rumour that the "Celestial King" is thinking seriously of removing his capital. If true, he will probably fix on Hangchow. That the Imperialists, single-handed, will be able to take Nankin, is out of the question. That the chief may think it fit to leave from fear of a visit from the English and French is possible enough. It is quite credible that this noble city may, within three months, cease to be the capital of the Celestial dynasty. What then? Will the rebels scatter and Taepingdom come to naught? This is not likely. Their safety and prosperity depend upon their adopting a measure that shall put them at a safe distance from our shot and shell, and where they will be able to prosecute their aggressive policy without fear of foreign interference. The probable result of such a retirement would be the extension of their operations into the provinces of Kiangsi, Fuhkien, and Canton. There is a report that the King Ying (generally called the "Four-eyed dog") has been captured by the Imperialists. If true the Taepings have lost their bravest general. Like many other rumours of this kind, however, it is likely to turn out to be false.

At Shanghai and Ningpo the Taepings have proved themselves to be not quite so despicable a foe as we had supposed. In more than one engagement they have shown considerable pluck; and the recapture of Ningpo has cost us more than we had bargained for. The French have lost an excellent Admiral, and our noble Admiral has had a very narrow escape in these engagements. The Taepings seem to hold Ward and his trained men in great contempt. When found alone they generally show him that out of Imperialist soldiers he can make nothing but Imperialist soldiers. Probably he would have been in the safe keeping of the Taepings long ere this were it not for the timely and generous aid of an arm stronger than his, which has been stretched forth more than once for his rescue.

The rebels having been beaten sadly whenever they have had the courage to dispute the ground openly with the English and French, have changed their tactics. They will meet us no longer face to face. They will exchange no more powder and shots with us if they can help it. But they will hover about us, cut off all supplies, seize our boats, kidnap our men, and vanish into air, as so many spectres, the moment an attempt is made to grasp them. This is a sort of fighting which we shall find it desperately hard to deal with, and this is a kind of enemy that bids fair to wear out our patience ere the work is half done. We have recovered several cities and towns on the condition that Ward and the Imperialists would hold them. The rebels were driven out with considerable ease, but no sooner were they gone than they returned again in larger number than ever and completely surrounded these very cities. We have found it to be prudent to withdraw our men from the places we had taken, and the consequence is that they have all fallen into the hands of the rebels again. Would that as much wisdom as courage had been displayed in the recent measures which have been adopted at Shanghai. The latter is conspicuous enough, the former is wanting. Besides greatly augmenting the distresses of the poor people, we have lost prestige and much moral power. By abandoning these captured cities on account of rebel pressure we have proclaimed our inability to accomplish what we had undertaken to do. The rebels will pronounce each case a splendid victory, and the Imperialists are beginning to whisper that foreign Generals and Admirals are good for nothing, and that their own are very little better. To abandon these places was probably necessary in the circumstances. The error does not lie here, but in capturing them at first. But there seems to be a very strong anti-rebel mania prevailing just now, and a fixed determination that the rebellion shall be put down, come what may. For this purpose the suicidal course of teaching the Chinese the foreign mode of warfare has been advocated, and to a certain extent adopted, and our steamers are allowed to convey Imperialist troops from Hankow to Shanghai. Well, men ought to think twice before adopting such measures. Can we put the rebellion, or rather these rebellions, down, and restore peace to the Empire? If so, at what cost? Are we prepared for annexation? If so, what provinces are to be ours? and what provinces are to be handed over to the French? If we are not prepared to put down the rebellion, had we not better let bad alone? These are fair questions. To check it here and there without destroying it, will only protract the evil and increase the misery of the people. If Shanghai and the open ports are to be defended, Nankin is the place to do it. The movements of the rebels can be controlled only from the capital. It is there the Admiral ought to make his power felt—not by driving the Taepings out, which would be a suicidal course, but by giving them to understand that their tenure of the

city depends on their fidelity to their promises. This would cost us but little, and the thing would be done effectually. The restoration of peace is very desirable; but this is to be done, not by attempting to put down these movements, but by observing strict neutrality between the contending parties. Any interference on our part will only protract a struggle that must go on till a dynastic change is effected. It is absurd to expect the Chinese to do this, except in their own slow and, to us, very barbarous and cruel fashion. Some of us hoped at one time that the Taepings were going to do things differently. They have, however, proved themselves Chinamen to the backbone. Nevertheless, the Chinaman's patience is never worn out, and he will manage to put all things straight in his own way and time. Our interference would only confound confusion, unless we are prepared to go beyond the mark which the sentiment of the English public has drawn for us.

And why should we feel the slightest sympathy with, or render the smallest aid to, the Imperialists? We have nothing to hope, but everything to fear, from them. They are not friendly to us; and, from what now appears, never will be. They would drive us into the sea to-morrow had they the ability. Their conduct towards the foreign residents at the ports of Hankow and Kiu-kiang prove this. Were it not for foreign interference, Hankow would have been in the hands of the Taepings a year ago. The people are returning in large numbers, the native hong are springing up with amazing rapidity, and the place promises to be as flourishing as ever within a few years. All this is to be traced to the presence and influence of foreigners. But, in spite of all, the Mandarins are bent upon annoying, despising, and cheating them to the utmost of their power. They induced our authorities to fix upon the most worthless ground in the place for the English settlement, and they have kept us waiting for it till now, and even now there are no signs of its being handed over within a reasonable period. When fixed upon, the value of each lot would have been from three to four hundred taels; the Mandarins want now at least five thousand. Our boats are detained here and there and everywhere along the river, and the gunboat has to go and deliver them from the clutches of the Mandarins who hold them, because foreigners won't pay "squeezes." The foreign residents are daily insulted, and frequently molested, by the "braves" who pass through the place; and the Mandarins declare that they can do nothing—that these men are beyond their control. When asked if they could manage them, were they themselves the victims of such indignities, they reply, "The two cases are different." Not long since, a gentleman was sadly bruised by a number of braves, and taken on board one of their boats. Here he was compelled to go through the "three prostrations and the nine knocks." The boat was afterwards seized by our authorities, and sent down the Yangtze in a blaze. A severe argument this, but, unfortunately, the only one they seem capable of appreciating. The Mandarins have been more careful, and the "braves" more civil, ever since.

We are told, however, that Prince Kung is our friend. Well, this may be true, though it is the opinion of some who are not bad judges on such matters that he is playing a double game. If he is a true friend, and sincere in his pretensions, then we are bound to conclude that he is a mere cipher in the Empire, for in the provinces the Mandarins seem to act in direct opposition to the letter of the treaty and subsequent instructions with impunity. The case of the Roman Catholic priests and the native converts shows this plainly. According to the treaty, persons teaching or professing the Christian religion shall alike be entitled to the protection of the Chinese authorities, nor shall any such, peaceably pursuing their calling, and not offending against the laws, be persecuted or interfered with. Prince Kung, in the *Pekin Gazette*, has been reiterating these sentiments, calling upon the Mandarins to treat the Roman Catholic converts justly and graciously, and promising that the clause in which the Roman Catholic religion is proscribed shall be omitted in all future editions of the Imperial edict. All this is very good; but in these provinces every petty Mandarin seems to regard the whole as bosh. Is it because they understand Prince Kung better than we do, or because he is a nonentity? Not long since an examination was held in Nan Chang, the provincial capital of Kiangsi. The English, French, and Russians were the theme. The examination was concluded by an assault on the Roman Catholic establishment. The life of the foreign priest was sought for; but he managed to escape, and afterwards to reach Kiu Kiang in safety. This was done under the immediate notice of the great Mandarins, and doubtless with their tacit consent. Placards have been posted up in different parts of the same province, denouncing our aggressive policy, exposing our barbarism, and explaining our recent proceedings against the rebels, as an atonement to the Government for our past offences in the North.

In the province of Kwei Chow, a foreign priest has just been executed, by order of the local Mandarin. He produced his passport, but was told that it was a foreign affair with which his excellency had nothing to do. In Hú Nan a regular system of persecution has been carried on for some time. Chapels are pulled down, the houses of the converts broken into, and their property confiscated. The converts themselves are subjected to great indignities. The Mandarins are either unwilling or unable to move in the matter.

In Pekin the Protestant religion is prohibited. A medical missionary of large experience and high standing is there; but he is not allowed to appear in his compound character. He may heal the sick, but he must not save souls. A chaplain is there, who possesses an extensive acquaintance with the Chinese language. He preaches every Sabbath to the handful of his fellow-countrymen who reside there; but he must not mention these things to the myriads of heathen who perish for the lack of knowledge. It is said that he is allowed to teach English to a dozen or more Tartar youths, on the condition that they are to hear nothing of Jesus and his religion. One of our best missionaries—a missionary who, by his learning and piety, would do more to raise the English character in the estimation of the magnates of Pekin, than any dozen of common men, has been refused permission to enter the city as a missionary. During his fortnight's visit at the capital, he might talk to the people about everything and everybody, except about Christ and him crucified. Now, whose fault is this? Does this lie at Prince Kung's door? If so, why does not our Minister insist upon the fulfilment of treaty obligations? The Roman Catholic priests are there, carrying on their

work boldly and openly, without anyone daring to make them afraid. The treaty provides that the British Government and its subjects will be allowed free and equal participation in all privileges, immunities, and advantages that may have been or may be hereafter granted by his Majesty the Emperor of China to the Government or subjects of any other nation. It is difficult to see why the Chinese Government should regard the Roman Catholic priest with greater favour than the Protestant missionary. They can have no apprehension of danger arising from the preaching of the Gospel and the distributing of Christian books. The surrounding cities and towns have been visited by missionaries, and the people have been found remarkably well-disposed. It is not probable that they are different in the capital.

The whole onus and odium of this measure, it is to be feared, must fall upon one nearer to us than Prince Kung; and it is sincerely to be hoped that the whole matter will be minutely inquired into, and its injustice and folly thoroughly exposed. The Protestant missionary is placed by such a policy below the Roman Catholic in the sight of the people. The measure is unjust and imprudent, and must be abandoned sooner or later. Why not at once?

Such is the present aspect of affairs. There is very little in it to encourage the man who looks not beneath the surface, and who believes not in an all-superintending Providence. Faith, however, can descry something beyond that is well worth waiting for, and towards the consummation of which all transpiring events, whether apparently favourable or adverse, conduce. In the midst of these commotions the work of God is progressing. At Tientsin, Hankow, Tungehow, and other cities that have been but recently opened up to missionary effort, churches are being formed, and immortal souls saved. The people are beginning to doubt and question their old creeds. Satan's seat is being shaken to its foundation. Christianity is taking deeper root, and beginning to spread its branches. Believe, and it will cover the whole land ere long. A living faith has been introduced into the nation. The day is not very far distant when it will change the cold and grovelling Chinaman into a God-loving and Heaven-aspiring man. The Lord will hasten it in his own time.

Yours sincerely,
GRIFFITH JOHN.

Hankow, June 27, 1862.

MR. DISRAELI AND LORD STANLEY.

On Wednesday, Mr. Disraeli, not "as the leader of the Conservative party," but as "the Knight of the Shire" of Buckingham, addressed an agricultural meeting in the county town. The Knight of the Shire's speech was of the most harmless description. He thought agricultural societies very excellent things, and defended the system of giving prizes to farm-servants. He deplored the distress in the North, and expressed his belief that the civil war in America, like all other civil wars recorded in history, would be a long one. The Americans had certainly increased our confidence in the energy of human nature, but something more than this was required. Experience proved that England had solved the great problem of politics.

Happy the land where freedom and reverence went hand-in-hand; and proud must England be at this moment when experience has proved in so transcendent a manner that we had solved the most difficult problem of politics, having not only combined freedom with order, but progress with tradition. (Applause.) And although it did not become us to proclaim that in an ostentatious manner to America, we could, while treating them with respect in their fearful struggle, be proud of the unity and strength of the British constitution, or, in other words, of the excellent principles upon which the Constitution is founded.

Lord Stanley, M.P., occupied the chair at a meeting held on Monday night, at Stockport, to celebrate the opening of a new Mechanics' Institute erected in that town, at a cost of 5,000*l*. He said he believed one of the chief controversies of our own age or the next age would be as to the limit to be placed on State aid in education. Without entering into the question whether education should be wholly voluntary, or denying the value of Government aid, it might be stated, to the honour of mechanics' institutes, that they had been based upon the principle of self-help, which was a leading characteristic of all national undertakings in this country, and were independent of Government support as well as Government control. Referring to the alleged failure of mechanics' institutions the noble lord said there had been many mistakes made at the outset. Thus there was at first too much generalisation as to what men ought to wish to learn, and in the midst of the discussion what man did wish to learn was neglected. Again, he considered the attempt to "popularise science" was a mistake. The attempt was made in a form which gave little trouble to the hearer, but served no purpose as a mental discipline. Real students are rare in every class of society. Such you may encourage but you cannot create them, and science, in the proper sense of the term, can never be popularised. After touching briefly upon other causes of ill success, the noble lord reviewed the history of the Stockport Mechanics' Institution from its establishment twenty-eight years ago down to the present time. He particularly commended the competitive examinations which the directors of the institution had introduced in connection with the Society of Arts and the Lancashire and Cheshire Institutional Association. Such examinations gave a definite direction to the studies of the members, encouraged sound progress in knowledge, detected ignorance, imposture, and unreality, and had an important use in showing those who engaged in them what they were fitted for in future life. The noble lord concluded by an eloquent reference to the prevailing distress in the cotton-districts. He thought they did quite right to celebrate the opening of their building, even in

the midst of the existing suffering; and he was glad to hear that the directors had determined to throw open the classes of the institution, free of charge to all persons now out of work, who have previously been members of the institution. He prayed that independence in circumstances might soon be restored to the working population—that independence of spirit might never be wanting among them—and when prosperity returned it would, he was sure, be a legitimate source of satisfaction to the founders and promoters of the institution, that in a time of distress and unexampled difficulty they had devoted their time and energy to the inauguration of an institution that would be of lasting benefit to the community.

MR. LAING ON THE INDIAN COTTON QUESTION AND WASTE LANDS.

Mr. Laing (late the Chancellor of the Indian Exchequer) addressed a special meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, held on Thursday, at Manchester, to present him with an address congratulating him upon his restoration to health, his safe return, and the results of his Indian financial policy. In reply to this address, Mr. Laing dwelt on various questions of Indian policy.

With regard to cotton supply, he declared that it would be a delusion for them to expect to get from India at once what was wanted. Our usual receipts of bales from America before this unfortunate and lamentable war broke out in that country were about 4,000,000 per annum. That quantity could not be got from India for years to come, as it took from five to six acres to produce a bale of good clean cotton. Even if the railways and other means of transit had been extended in India, they would not have brought us a supply of cotton much larger than we had from India. A million of bales from India was a great fact, but as to the stories that millions of bales were treasured up in the interior, that was all moonshine. Indian cotton had, however, saved the stoppage of every cotton-mill in the world. There was no doubt of that; and he had no doubt that this next year we should get a million and a quarter or a million and a half of bales of cotton from that country; but he did not think the latter quantity would be exceeded.

Mr. Laing went on to speak of the Government of India, and strongly condemned the Indian Council, which he held had no right to govern the country of whose people they knew so little, and from which they were distant 8,000 miles. He also condemned in strong terms the policy that had been pursued by Sir Charles Wood and the Council with regard to Lord Canning's Minute respecting the free sale of waste lands. If (he said) any one of his (Mr. Laing's) hearers now went out to India, intending to buy waste lands, and cultivate tea, coffee, or cotton, he would find it as impossible to get possession of a tract of waste land now as he would have done in the worst times of the old East Indian monopoly. ("Shame.") An order has gone out to rescind that resolution, not to act upon it, and to send home a revised set of regulations, on principles quite different from and inconsistent with Lord Canning's policy, or with any extensive sale of waste lands; and nothing was to be done until those revised regulations had been considered at home, and been sent out again. According to the ordinary process, a great part of Lord Egin's administration would elapse before any settlement was made at all; and when the settlement was made, if it was to be on the principles laid down in the last despatch of Sir C. Wood's, the whole thing would remain a complete dead letter, and a complete stop would be put to the cultivation of the waste land by Europeans. (Hear.) A more fatal blow could not have been struck at the prosperity of India than was given by that despatch. It was not only the thing itself, but that Lord Canning's resolution had been in unquestioned force for nine months in India, every one from the Governor-General downwards had assumed that it was a settlement of the question, and large transactions had taken place, and engagements had been made on the faith of it. . . . What must be the feeling in the native mind when it was found that the Governor-General, even he whom the natives looked up to as their great Governor-General, their own beloved, paternal Governor-General, a man like Lord Canning, could have one of his greatest measures in operation for nine months without a word being said, and then to be reversed by an order coming out from England? Next came the question—were the alterations judicious? There were three conditions essential if we wanted to have European capital invested in the cultivation of the soil of India—despatch, cheapness, and certainty. Lord Canning's Government proposed to meet these three points by fixing a low fixed rate for all the waste land. They said, "With half a continent to dispose of, what matter is it whether we get a shilling an acre more or less for the land? The great thing is to get it cultivated." (Hear, hear.) Did we not know from all experience that a low fixed price per acre had been the great secret of the success of emigration to the United States? But Sir C. Wood said, "You shan't have an acre of waste land until it has been surveyed, set out in blocks, advertised, and set up to auction." That question of surveying alone was an effectual bar to any cultivation of the waste lands. At this moment the Indian Government was shut out of hundreds of thousands a-year of land revenue, because it could not complete the surveys of districts already settled, because the area was so large, and the surveyors did not exist. Lord Canning proposed only such a rough survey as was practicable, and also in order to secure the Europeans against the claims of native ryots coming up after he had taken possession and laid out his money, the Government said he must give a short notice, and if no native claimed a right of pasturage or commonage, or anything else, over that land, or came after that time, and made good a right on the land, the Government would indemnify him, and the purchaser's title would remain absolute. That was one of the great points reversed by Sir C. Wood's orders.

Mr. Laing proceeded to express a hope that next Session some one would move a resolution in the House of Commons condemning Sir Charles's conduct in cutting short the existence of the Minute issued by Lord Canning for authorising the sale of waste

lands. If any one did that—if the House did not upset the counter-order of Sir Charles Wood—the best of the debate would be on the side of the mover of the resolution, and the number who would vote for the resolution would be large. He concluded with remarks strongly condemnatory of the present system of governing India.

THE DISTRESS IN THE COTTON DISTRICTS.

At a meeting of the Central Executive Relief Committee at Manchester on Monday, Mr. Farnall read the following report relative to the condition of the poor and the state of labour in the twenty-four unions affected by the present distress:—

Gentlemen,—I beg to bring under your consideration my weekly report, in a tabulated form, showing the number of persons now in receipt of parochial relief, the cost of out-door relief, and other matters connected therewith, in 24 unions in the cotton-manufacturing districts. There is an increase this week in the number of persons relieved in these unions, as compared with the number relieved last week, of 4,810 persons. There are now 149,612 persons receiving parochial relief in the unions adverted to, being an increase of 107,558 persons as compared with the corresponding period of last year. There is an increase in the cost of out-relief, as compared with that of last week, amounting to 325*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* The total weekly cost of out-relief is now 8,532*l.*, being an increase of 6,371*l.* per week as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The average percentage of pauperism on population in these 24 unions is 7·8; at the same time last year it was 2·2. The average amount of out-relief per week per head in these unions is 1*s.* 2½*d.*, the lowest amount being 11½*d.*, and the highest 1*s.* 5½*d.* In the most distressed townships of those 24 unions, the average percentage of pauperism on population may be estimated at 17. In 18 districts local committees for distributing aid are assisting 110,000 persons. I am obliged to report that all applicants for parochial relief and for aid from local committees for charity are increasing throughout the cotton-manufacturing district. I beg to hand you a report of the number of children attending day schools at the cost of the poor-rates on the 1st of July, 1859. This report will show you 31 unions in Lancashire sent only 966 children to day-schools, 13 of these unions sent no children to such schools, 9 sent less than 20 children, 4 sent less than 50, 3 less than 150, and 2 sent less than 210. At the date adverted to, 4,957 children attended such schools, 6,700 attended at the cost of parents and relations, and 3,020 attended at the cost of other persons.

H. B. FARNALL, Special Commissioner.

The following grants were made:—150*l.* to Hyde; 250*l.* to Glossop; 250*l.* to Rawtenstall; 150*l.* to Bacup; 100*l.* to Lees; 300*l.* to Ashton; and to Farrington declined. Bamber Bridge postponed.

During the past week, the Lord Mayor's committee have received about 7,100*l.* They have consented to establish a depot for the receipt of clothing for the distressed operatives for the coming winter. They will undertake the distribution of any clothing that might be forwarded to the local committees, in the same manner as the fund is distributed at present. As usual, there were a number of fresh applications, as well as applications from districts having already received relief, for a further grant.

At the invitation of the Mayoress, a numerous and influential meeting of ladies assembled on Monday in the Mayor's rooms, at the Town Hall, and, under the presidency of the vicar (says the *Leeds Mercury*), appointed a committee, whose special duty it will be to seek the aid of the inhabitants in affording assistance in clothing to our destitute neighbours in Lancashire.

The Canadians are taking deep interest in the condition of the operatives in Lancashire, and a subscription which was commenced at Montreal for the relief of the sufferers, brought in 3,000*l.* in two days. The Montreal committee hope to remit "at least 7,000*l.* or 8,000*l.* shortly."

"B. and Co." write to the *Times*:—"For the last four weeks we have had placed on our pay-table each Friday a box for the reception of penny subscriptions from such of our workmen as choose to contribute to the above fund, and we find that nearly all give. If half the firms in England would do the same, we believe that several thousand pounds weekly might be raised from this source, which is at present dormant solely for want of some such simple arrangement."

Court, Official, and Personal News.

THE QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY.

It is reported that her Majesty will return to England about the middle of next month. She will take up her residence at Osborne, where she will remain until the second week in December. She will then visit Windsor for a few days, which will be spent in strict privacy, and afterwards return to Osborne over Christmas. The Prince of Wales is to spend Christmas in England. Earl Granville, who has been seriously indisposed, has gone to Rheinhardsbrunn, to attend her Majesty.

The accounts of the Queen's health at Rheinhardsbrunn are most favourable.

The Prince of Wales took leave of the Danish Prince and the Princess Alexandra at Cologne, on Wednesday, and continued his journey to Rheinhardsbrunn.

The apartments at Windsor Castle occupied by the Princess and Princesses, on the south side, fronting the Long Walk, are being embellished and having new ceilings, after the style arranged by the late Prince Consort and the late Mr. Thomas.

Lord Palmerston has returned to Broadlands.

Earl Russell has arrived in town from Germany.

Mr. Disraeli, or rather, it is said, Mrs. Disraeli,

has erected a monument on the grounds of Hughenden Manor, to the elder Disraeli.

It is said that a baronetcy will be conferred on Sir Daniel Cooper, now acting as one of the commissioners for New South Wales at the Great Exhibition.—*Melbourne Paper.*

The office of Advocate-General to the Admiralty, vacated by the appointment of Sir Robert Phillimore to the office of Queen's Advocate, has been filled by the appointment of the Vicar-General, Dr. Travers Twiss.

Law and Police.

ANOTHER MINISTERIAL IMPOSTOR.—At the Thames Police-office on Tuesday week the "Rev." Thomas A. Freeman was brought before Mr. Selfe, charged by Mr. Harper Twelvrees with fraudulently obtaining from him the sum of 2*l.* 2*s.* by false pretences. Mr. Harper Twelvrees said that early in the month of August the prisoner at the bar called at his house at Bromley, describing himself as the Rev. Thomas Freeman, and told him that he was about to erect a Congregational chapel, and asked him if he would kindly undertake to lay the foundation-stone early in September. Witness told him that he expected to be out of town at that time, and could not promise. He gathered from the prisoner that he was very anxious to get 200*l.* to pay for the site to Mr. Duval, and he gave him 2*l.* 2*s.*, thinking from his representations he only required a few pounds more to make up the amount. The prisoner showed him a list of several clergymen and other respectable persons, who he said had contributed towards erecting the chapel, and he had already collected over 180*l.* He also said that he was to be the pastor of the church, and his congregation was at present worshipping at Perseverance-hall. Among the alleged contributors on his list were Baron Rothschild, M.P., for 50*l.*; Mr. Pyer, the chief clerk of the court, for 20*l.*; Dr. Hewlett, and Dr. Oxley. Two days afterwards he received a letter setting forth that his name was being freely used, and he sent to Dr. Hewlett. The prisoner called again, and witness said that it was only fair that he should have some proof that the representations he had made were genuine. The prisoner then produced a recommendation from a clergyman to the bishop to ordain him for holy orders, and what appeared to be a diploma. The list of subscribers bore the name of "Thomas Fairburn, Esq.," described as the secretary. He also said that Joshua Wilson, Esq., had refused to lend him 800*l.* for the building, which he had expected to receive. Witness asked him if he would take him to Thomas Fairburn, Esq., and Dr. Oxley. Witness went and saw Dr. Oxley as he was entering a shop in the Hackney-road; who said that he knew nothing of the matter beyond the fact that the prisoner had called at his house soliciting subscriptions. Other persons also disowned the man, and he had him apprehended. Several witnesses deposed to the fellow's lying stories and downright thefts, and he was remanded. Freeman has been declared by the magistrate at the Thames-street Police Station to be a rogue and vagabond according to the statute, and as such has been awarded three months' imprisonment with hard labour. At the police-court yesterday, when this sentence was passed, a large number of tradesmen upon whom Freeman had imposed were in attendance to prefer charges against him.

ANOTHER EXTRAORDINARY SERIES OF FORGERIES has been brought to light. Mr. Luther Yates, a solicitor's clerk, came some years ago to ascertain something about the property of Admiral Sir John West, who was at that time alive. Availing himself of this knowledge, he began in 1858 to forge deeds of conveyance of portions of the property, which is situated in West-square, Lambeth, as from Sir John West to himself, Yates; and upon the deeds so forged he raised money by mortgage. In the report of the examination of the forger last week at the Mansion-house, a long list of the forged deeds is given, with the sums respectively borrowed upon them, amounting altogether to upwards of 6,000*l.* So late as a few weeks ago, and after the death of Admiral Sir John West, of which Yates was ignorant, he forged a deed; but the person with whom he wished to mortgage it, finding it to bear date subsequent to the death of the apparent executor, had his suspicions aroused, and the whole series of forgeries was discovered. Yates has been remanded.

A REMARKABLE TRIAL FOR MURDER.—The trial of Jessie M'Lachlan for the murder of Jessie M'Pherson, a domestic servant, was opened at Glasgow on Wednesday. The leading facts of this extraordinary case are that, on Monday afternoon, the 7th of July, it was discovered that Jessie M'Pherson, aged thirty-eight, servant to Mr. John Fleming, accountant in Glasgow, had been cruelly murdered. The family were living at Dunoon at the time, the only person left in the house being the deceased and Mr. Fleming's father, an old man. Mr. Fleming, sen., stated that he heard screams proceeding from the kitchen on the Saturday morning, but thinking there was nothing wrong he paid no attention. The deceased was not afterwards seen alive; and on Monday afternoon, when Mr. John Fleming came home, her body was found fearfully mangled, with several deep gashes on the head, lying in her own bedroom—the floor of which was covered with gore. There had been some money and silver plate taken from the house on the night of the murder, and this was found on the following Wednesday forenoon in a pawnshop, where it had been pledged by the prisoner M'Lachlan, who was

apprehended on the Sunday following. Some days after, clothing belonging to the deceased, after several journeys by rail, was given up to the authorities by the prisoner's husband; and subsequently bloody rags were found at Hamilton, which are supposed to have belonged to the prisoner M'Lachlan. Old Mr. Fleming had remained in the house from Saturday morning till Monday evening without taking any notice of the deceased, notwithstanding the screams that he had heard, and he was consequently the first person suspected of the crime. He was apprehended on the charge, but was afterwards liberated. Several witnesses were examined on Wednesday, among whom was old Mr. Fleming, who was in the witness-box for two hours. He is a hale old man, although he said he was eighty-seven years of age, and his only apparent infirmity was deafness. He gave a full narrative of his own doings during his stay in the house from the Saturday to the Monday in question. "About half-past nine on the Saturday night," he said, "I left Jessie M'Pherson workin' awa' in the kitchen, ye ken; an' i' the mornin' I was wakened by a loud squeel. After that followed ither twa squeels—no sae loud as the ither; but it was a verra odd kind o' squeel I heard. I jumped oot o' the bed and heard no more. All was by i' the coorse o' a minute's time. I wasna past a minute till a' was quiet. I heard nothing an' saw nothing. I took oot my watch. I was i' the habit o' keepin' it always under my pillow. It wis exactly about four o'clock, and a verra clear mornin'." Well, I gaed awa' to my bed efter a' was quiet. I thoct Jessie had got somebody in to stay with her. There wis a body she ca'd a sister, and wis stoppin' with her, or else some ither body. So when I heard a' wis quiet, and nae noise, I gaed away' to my bed again, and wisna langin till I fell asleep again, and I lay till about sax o'clock i' the mornin'." He continued his narrative, which we are compelled to omit. Medical evidence established that the deceased had met her death by the violence of a murderer. Several witnesses deposed to facts and incidents criminatory of the prisoner. On Friday, the evidence for the prosecution was concluded, and some witnesses were called for the defence. On Saturday, Lord Deas summed up the evidence. The jury then retired, and after an absence of twenty minutes unanimously found Mrs. M'Lachlan guilty of murder and theft, as libelled. Counsel for the defence then read a statement made by the prisoner, setting forth that the old man Fleming committed the murder whilst she (Mrs. M'Lachlan) had gone out to purchase drink. His lordship characterised this statement as a tissue of falsehoods; and then, with the usual formalities, pronounced sentence of death, such sentence to take effect on the 11th of October.

SOME GUNNERY EXPERIMENTS made at Shoeburyness last week, show that no defensive force of iron-plating which it is possible for a ship to bear and remain seaworthy is adequate to protect her against artillery. Four-and-a-half inch plates, with their teak backing, have been pierced by spherical shot from smooth-bore guns, and on this occasion a much greater amount of resisting force than that offered by the side of the Warrior was penetrated, and the fabric destroyed, by a shot from the Mersey gun. But it was thought that shell could not pierce steel plates, yet this idea, too, must now be exploded. Mr. Whitworth, with his 12-pounder, and also with his 70-pounder, sent shells through 2½-inch plates, they bursting in the framework behind. The problem of marine construction may now be considered as solved.

WEDDING AT THE FRIENDS' MEETING-HOUSE.—The meeting-house of the Society of Friends, Rosemary-street, was densely crowded on Wednesday morning by a large number of those connected with the society, and other spectators, to witness the nuptials of Miss Henrietta Jane Fry, second daughter of Mr. Joseph Fry, of Charlotte-street, and of the extensive firm of Messrs. Fry and Sons, and Mr. William Whitwell, of Stockton-on-Tees, son of Mr. William Whitwell, of Kendal. The bride wore a dress of white corded-silk, white tulle shawl, veil of the same material, and tulle bonnet. She was attended by six bridesmaids, comprising the following ladies:—Miss Fry and Miss Caroline Fry, of Cotham; Miss Whitwell, of Kendal; Miss Pease, of Henbury; Miss Clay and Miss Wilson. They wore white grenadine dresses, with blue silk sashes, white grenadine shawls, edged with blue silk, and white raphane and tulle bonnets. In the preachers' gallery were Mr. William Tanner, Mrs. Elizabeth Charlton, and others. The service was commenced with prayer, after which Mr. Tanner gave a short address relative to the occasion on which they were met together. Mrs. Elizabeth Charlton next offered up a fervent prayer on behalf of those who were about to take a prominent part in the present service. The usual declaration was then made by the bridegroom in the following terms:—"Friends, I take this my friend Henrietta Jane Fry, to be my wife, promising, by Divine assistance, to be unto her a loving and faithful husband until it shall please the Lord by death to separate us." This was repeated, *mutatis mutandis*, by the bride. The marriage certificate having been read by the clerk of the meeting, it was the signed by the bride, bridegroom, and the parents of both parties, after which it was left to be signed by any one in the meeting-house who felt disposed to do so, and the numerous party returned in a considerable number of carriages to the residence of the bride. There were no speeches after the breakfast, but Dr. Ash gave a short address, concluding with a prayer for God's blessing on the newly-married pair.

Literature.

TRACTS FOR THE THOUGHTFUL.*

We suppose that most authors, writing on "Matters relating to the Religious Condition of the Age," would think it scarcely necessary to advertise on the title-page of their works that they address themselves only to thoughtful readers. If a title is at all descriptive of the contents of a book, the class of readers addressed is easily inferred, without any more particular specification. If, therefore, a writer thinks it necessary to warn off the commonalty by so ticketing his book as to invite only very thoughtful readers, we have a right to expect that the weighty matters on which he writes will be treated with the gravity and thoroughness suited to a very select company of cultivated and contemplative persons. If the topics to be discussed relate to the religious condition of the age, the writer will probably have taken some pains to appreciate the more obvious characteristics, both good and evil, of the religious or secular world which he criticises from this point of view. He will approach his subject in a calm and reverent spirit; he will take large and charitable views of men and controversies; he will be cautious in broaching novelties; more ready to affirm than deny. If he censures it will be more in sorrow than in anger; his censure will always be tempered or qualified by generous praise and frank appreciation; his rebuke will be uttered in plaintive tones, speaking of sadness rather than of scorn; he will uniformly address himself to earnest conviction rather than to blind and passionate prejudice. Thus, and thus only, can he pay due respect to the audience whom he has summoned, and justify his claim to address them thus restrictively.

We are sorry to say that in the "Tracts for the Thoughtful" now before us, all these qualities are "conspicuously absent," and we are therefore reluctantly compelled to regard the writer's claim to be read only by thoughtful people either as a piece of unmixed cant, or as self-laudation under the disguise of a flattering compliment to the reader. This kind of cant is becoming so common as to be nauseous. Every shallow thinker who has taken up a few heterodox notions, and abandoned opinions which his forefathers cherished, is apt to think himself too profound and liberal, and enlightened, to be understood by the crowd of pious people whose prejudices he delights to trample under foot. Our author is one of these complacent theological reformers—he has quite outgrown the crude notions that many of his ancient friends still hug to their bosoms,—so he must prophesy, he must issue his Tracts for the Times, and startle the religious world. They are sure to misunderstand him: but then he speaks only to *thoughtful* people!

We do not deny that this writer has thought for himself on the subjects about which he discourses; some of his conclusions are true, and are worth consideration even though they are not presented in a modest and reverent way. But nothing can be more offensive than his style of criticising what he regards as the current beliefs of Christian professors, nothing more objectionable than the unmeasured scorn which he pours upon the men who hold these beliefs. Frequently the ideas and persons whom he condemns are utterly unreal, merely fictions of his own imagination. Thus the second tract contains nearly seven pages of stupid parodies of pulpit expositions, being specimens of what the writer most libellously affirms to be ordinary methods of interpreting Scripture. For the most part they are too glaringly absurd to be held by any sane man. But then the writer repeatedly hints, or more than hints, his suspicion that the majority of religious people are hypocrites or idiots; it is a conviction which he piously struggles against—but it will express itself. Thus:—

"I have no sanguine expectation that the contents of this tract will be acceptable to the mass of the professing religious public. . . . Yet so confident am I of the soundness of the principles which I have here endeavoured feebly and incoherently to set forth, that I am prepared to stand Alone in their advocacy—alone amidst a universe of apes and unpledged bipeds called men; alone amidst herds of two-legged swine, differing mainly from the four-footed brethren in the possession of a mischievous passion of vanity and self-conceit, a pernicious faculty of lying, and a diabolic trait of malevolence."—V. 42.

"I find it hard to discover whether these anti-Utopians are to be set down as idiots or lying knaves."—V. 21.

"That Christian professors are not, for the most part, either liars or idiots, is a belief which I have hitherto held firmly, and which, by God's help, I will struggle hard to maintain."—V. 10.

The credit which he over and over again claims

* Tracts for the Thoughtful on Matters relating to the Religious Condition of the Age. I. The Strife of Sects. II. The Bible and the Believer. III. Saints and Sinners. IV. The Means of Grace. V. God's Work and Our's. VI. God and Mammon. London: Freeman. 1862.

for not having yielded to this almost irresistible conclusion, plainly shows that his positive opinion differs from this negative one too imperceptibly to be accurately expressed. Frequently his language is not only coarse, but profane, such as would be tolerated in no respectable drawing-room. Here is a *bouquet* of choice exclamations, plucked from different parts of this rank, unweeded, unwholesome enclosure:—

"Oh Heavens! By the Eternal God! By the Eternal heavens! Oh God! So help me heaven! What, in God's name? That conception which I have somehow formed,—God knows how,—of, &c."

The flippancy and irreverence with which sacred things are spoken of is so flagrant, that similar utterances in a public meeting of working men would probably lead to ignominious expulsion from the room. Here is a short specimen, not by any means the most offensive, for we decline to occupy our columns with more than a brief exposure of such ribaldry. Referring to preachers and preaching, he says:—

"I should like to see the chapter and verse which shows that it is God's will to 'bless' the babblement of an ignorant fool,—however pious,—in a box on the top of a post—rather than the silent activity of a discreet and modest person."—IV. 23.

Such language as this would be unpardonable even if applied only to secular and earthly affairs instead of eternal and divine. We will not attach more importance to it than it deserves. We dare say the writer, as a private individual, is not entirely devoid of modesty and reverence, though he tries hard to convince us that he is. Most of this foul language is mere bluster, mock earnestness. Indeed, if all this froth and foam indicated real feeling, we could only conclude that the writer has passed from the stage of rabidity into madness, and wants a keeper. It is, however, a serious fault to use strong words to express feeble thoughts and shallow feelings. We object strongly to any writer who thus struts and attitudinizes and declaims, like a third-rate tragedian bellowing out his melodramatic curses and fantastic agonies.

In a writer of this class no one will be surprised to find, in addition to the faults which we have pointed out, abundant specimens of other violations of literary and controversial propriety. Such as these: wearisome repetition of the same idea, in almost the same words, till we are led to expect its recurrence, and anticipate the formula in which it is to appear; pompous enunciation of commonplace truisms, with oracular emphasis, as if they were neglected truths; laborious arguments in support of self-evident platitudes; elaborate refutations of palpable absurdities; chivalrous professions of willingness to endure social martyrdom or anathematization in witnessing for truths which no one denies; vehement denunciation of errors which no one holds; perpetual *quasi* modest, really egotistic, professions of incompetency to understand the logic or metaphysics used in support of notions which the writer rejects. Even when his censure is just it is generally ineffective, either because he is too intemperate, or because he only sees the most external aspect of that which he condemns.

What, however, it may be asked, is the real kernel, hidden beneath these rough and repulsive husks? The writer deals with very important topics, and may throw a little light on some of the obscurities, or clear up some of the perplexities, or solve some of the problems, which abound in our struggling and fermenting age. After putting aside all the swagger, we have tried earnestly to find out what useful lesson our author has to teach; and our conclusion is, that though isolated criticisms may be just and true, yet the direction in which he looks for an improved tone of feeling and thought, and a better scheme of practical life, is wrong, and the results likely to be mischievous. We have no room for details. The first tract is most free from the faults which we complain of, and on the whole we desire to except it from the blame with which the rest are chargeable. But the treatment which it prescribes for the "strife of sects" under which the religious world is groaning, is not, we think, likely to be of much avail. His method seems to be a sort of hushing up of controverted questions—suppression of beliefs or observances which are the centres of controversy and causes of division.

"Let Baptists and Pædobaptists ask themselves such questions as these: How much is a man better practically and not theoretically for having been immersed and not sprinkled, or for having been sprinkled and not immersed—the better in regard to all the purposes and interests of everyday life?" &c., &c.—I. 27.

Undoubtedly it would be well that such questions as these should be pondered; but the issue should be that each should believe more and not less earnestly in the faith which he holds. Compromise will never bring about any union that is worth anything. Nothing that deadens earnestness or weakens belief will bring Christians into real communion with one another.

"'Tis life not death, for which we pant,
More life and fuller that we want."

If the members of all denominations would hold their special faith with a firmer and more reverent grasp, they would easily learn to respect one another's beliefs, and probably discover unexpected harmonies between them. Union must be looked for in this direction rather than in the abandonment of any special ideas that are held by individuals or communities.

We cannot, of course, take up in detail all the subjects treated of in these tracts. There is one leading idea which seems to run through them all, and to which a great deal of what is said on all the topics may be referred. In at least a dozen places, in almost the same words, the writer protests against any view of religious action, or thought, or experience) in which any supernatural element is involved. He thinks the Bible is misused because it is supposed to influence men in some supernatural way; he does not profess to value it at all except so far as it gives him definite and intelligible ideas and impressions. This is the main drift of the second tract. In the third tract he cross-questions "saints" about the elements that form their character and enter into their experience, especially as to their conversion; and as he can give them credit for no possible experience, except such as sinners may possess, he utterly ignores any fundamental distinction between the two. In the fourth he rationalises in the same style about rites and ordinances, preaching and praying, and as he still finds no supernatural element in them, he desires us to think of the end which they are to answer, and then please ourselves as to using these or any other means we may prefer. In the fifth, he is unable to detect God's work except in connexion with natural laws and agencies, and therefore begs us not to serve God in any metaphysical, or metaphorical, or spiritual sense. He makes a most triumphant challenge to the assembled universe to bring "a single passage in the New Testament which seems to indicate that the building of places of worship is 'the one great work which God desires above all things to have done in this world,'—the service God requires being love to man and general philanthropy, amiability, and brotherliness. We cannot help seeing rather more than a nascent germ of scepticism in all this. If Christianity does not bring us in contact with supernatural powers and endow us with supernatural experiences, most of its special facts and doctrines and agencies are emptied of their meaning and deprived of their value. If there is one tendency of the age which needs to be resisted more than another it is exactly this—to shut us up in mere nature, to close the heavens over our head, and imprison us in our own reason and senses and volitions. This tendency gives sting to nearly all the attacks made upon our faith, and even paralyses the arm of its defenders. All that our "thoughtful" friend says on these points will be welcomed by sceptics of all classes, both those whose scepticism is conscious and lands them in infidelity, and those whose scepticism is an unconscious mental attitude, which may be associated with a profession of faith in Christianity. In this respect the points which he selects for censure and the style of his defence of Christianity are much more suitable for the eighteenth century than for our own. Our very "thoughtful" author is at least two generations behind his age.

Another mistake which vitiates much of his criticism and perpetually narrows and darkens his view is, that he looks at man almost exclusively in his private, individual capacity, not in his relations to society and the Church. If he had taken this larger view we think he might have found some other ground of reverence for the Bible besides the thoughts and feelings which he has himself derived from it; he might have found a deeper significance in "means of grace" than their power of satisfying the hunger and thirst of solitary spirits. To illustrate this we will take the liberty of quoting a paragraph from the fourth tract with one trifling alteration. Our readers may read the following extract exactly as our "thoughtful" friend wrote it, but substituting the word *matrimony* for the word *baptism* wherever it occurs. By taking the liberty referred to we get the following striking sentiments:—

"When it is once honestly admitted that the utility of religious rites and observances depends mainly upon the apprehension of their meaning on the part of those who practise or witness them, or upon any process which takes place within the domain of natural law, I cannot but think that men will come to regard the visible acts of religious ritual as matters which may under certain circumstances be dispensed with altogether. Supposing men to connect certain thoughts and feelings with the rite of *matrimony*, when they once trust themselves to enquire—Is it better to have *matrimony* without the thoughts and feelings, or to have the thoughts and feelings without the *matrimony*?—I feel convinced that they will soon be led to the conclusion that circumstances may arise in which it will be well to dispense with *matrimony* altogether; and I am very sure, when we look steadily at this matter, in the light of reason, or of common sense, that they will conclude that some additional measure of Christian unity would be

cheaply purchased by the partial or total abandonment of some of our formal religious rites."—IV., 40, 41.

We do not pretend that baptism and matrimony are precisely parallel in their relation to the questions of Christian unity: but we are sure that the mode of looking at man, merely as a private individual, which is habitually adopted in these tracts, might easily lead us to treat matrimony exactly as he suggests we should treat the rite of baptism. It is, we are persuaded, utterly hopeless to look for any important suggestions on the most vital questions of the age—especially the questions that divide denominations from each other—from anyone who takes such a contracted view of the scope and meaning of Christian experience and the agencies by which it is awakened and cultured. We do not wonder that such a man can scarcely write a page without encountering forms of belief with which he "does not care now to enter into controversy; for such a controversy must be carried on upon a field to which, as I have before hinted, [he should say, 'as I have before said, in much the same words, at least a score times,'] my mental faculties seem to have no access." Exactly so! Any man who obstinately shuts his eyes upon every experience which he cannot measure and explain, is as likely to be perplexed by the humblest Christian as by the deepest metaphysician and the most erudite sage.

OUR MODERN PULPIT.*

Not long ago we heard a preacher, who had been laid aside from work for nine months, say that as one result of his silence he should pity hearers and wonder at their patience as long as he lived. If, however, we are to judge by the critique of a "Dear Hearer," there are not a few who are becoming restive and crying out for preaching of a very different character from that with which the great majority of congregations, both in the Established Church and among Dissenters, are expected to be satisfied. The feeble character of the pulpit, its alleged effects, its failure to meet the necessities of the popular mind, and the steady decline of its influence, are themes which are constantly discussed in the public press—either with the supercilious bitterness of the *Saturday Review*, the condescending patronage of the *Times*, or the more careful and elaborate criticism of *Blackwood*. Preaching, we are sometimes told, is a Puritan innovation, and ought to have been expelled from the Church along with all other Puritan intruders, and if this cannot quite be accomplished now the next best thing will be to confine it within the narrowest limits. It is a singular fact, admitted by the author of the pamphlet before us, that, despite all these criticisms—the pity of some and the hostility of others—preachers never had more hearers or volumes of sermons more readers. "Such as it is, there is a widely prevalent interest in sermons. There are more doors besieged before the opening hour on a Sunday evening, and more aisles packed with eager hearers in our large towns, than at any previous period. There are more sermons printed, and sold too, than ever before." The frankness of this acknowledgment from one the basis of whose whole argument is the decadence of the pulpit, is indicative of a candid spirit, and the promise thus given is sustained throughout the whole pamphlet. We have not read anything for some time more full of suggestive hints and wise practical counsels. The author is not content with pointing out evils, but he traces them to their source, and indicates where a remedy is to be sought. A preacher who will study these pages in a thoughtful and unprejudiced spirit, desiring to gain some guidance for his course, can scarcely fail to learn some lessons, for which he will be grateful to the "Dear Hearer."

The pulpit, says this writer, has "vigour but not efficiency," and he explains this by telling us that "Even over the masses who crowd beneath its very shadow, it is all but wholly inoperative. Men and women go away, and in their tempers, affections, and outward conduct, they live mainly as they would have lived had they never heard the orthodox 'Firstly, Secondly, Thirdly,' duly expounded and fortified by texts from Cruden, the day before. Out of the many, some are profited." Here is the true test of efficiency—not whether multitudes are drawn to listen to a preacher, but whether the effect of the sermon be to raise them to a higher life, of more realising faith, of holy purpose, of self-sacrificing zeal, of a broader and more expansive charity, of more entire submission to the Divine will. If preaching fall short of this, whatever be its other excellencies, it is miserably defective. Admitting, then, this to be the test, the question is, is it rightly applied? and are the conclusions drawn sustained by facts?

* *Preachers and Preaching.* By a "Dear Hearer." London: J. H. and James Parker.

Are there multitudes to whom the preaching that they admire most is nothing more than the "sound of one who hath a very pleasant voice, and can play well on an instrument"? Is it a fact that often attendance on church and chapel is nothing more than the fashionable occupation of the Sunday, in which crowds engage in the same spirit and with much the same feelings that will take them to the opera on the Monday—the popular preacher occupying to them the same relation as the favourite comedian or singer of the day? Is it still more sadly true, as urged here, that when good is done its range is so partial, and some of its phases so morbid, as greatly to neutralise the pleasure with which otherwise it might be contemplated: that "the most devout hearers come to crave comfort chiefly, or something of a nature to excite the feelings; and upon this they feed, in many cases an artificial *whine* being acquired after such stimuli, and nothing more. Thus the general effect is unhealthy." Statements of this character must not be put down, as some will be charitably ready to do, to the want of spiritual feeling and sympathy on the part of the author. It may be difficult to say to what party in the Church he belongs, but his adherence to most of the great doctrines regarded as distinctively Evangelical cannot be questioned. It is his regret that those truths have not the way they ought to wield over the hearts and lives of men, and that preachers rarely set them forth in such a manner as to secure this end. He does not at all ignore the need of Divine teaching and influence, but he very truly contends "that though the 'treasure' is in earthen vessels, there is no need that these should be of the coarsest, commonest material, to prove 'that the excellency of the power is of God, and not of us.'"

Without fully endorsing all his views, believing that there is a tendency in him, as in most writers, to look at one side only, and so to present a distorted representation, and admitting that there are greater and better results realised than he has perceived, we cannot but feel that there is still great force in his strictures, and that all preachers who desire to rise to the true dignity and power of their work ought very thoughtfully to enquire how far they apply to themselves. Their grand aim must be not merely to go through the routine of their appointed duties to the satisfaction of their people, but to make their ministry felt as a living power on behalf of Christ and truth and righteousness, and if there be anything that hinders this—if by adherence to old traditional notions, by want of intellectual activity or spiritual earnestness, they are failing to accomplish this, they cannot too heartily welcome any voice which will rouse them to a truer sense of their responsibility and stimulate them to more zeal and faithfulness in the discharge of the trust committed to them. Our author writes in the spirit of a friend, and as such is entitled to be heard by them, even though some of his words are rugged and may not sound pleasantly in their ears.

In investigating the reasons of inefficiency in the pulpit he refers to defects both in the style and matter of sermons. While feeling the importance of correct doctrine as the basis of preaching, he condemns, and scarcely too strongly, the formal and exclusively doctrinal character which marks the ministry of some. In his views of Calvinism we cannot agree, but most earnestly do we with him deprecate the neglect of all but a few favourite dogmas, and especially the ignoring of the ethical side of Christianity. The apostles had none of that shrinking from the inculcation of moral duties displayed by some who are such sticklers for a constant proclamation of what they term the "simple Gospel" that they forget that Christianity is an eminently practical religion, having a voice of counsel and help for man in all the relations he has to sustain, all the duties he has to fulfil, and all the conflicts through which he has to pass. Most heartily, too, do we agree with the "Dear Hearer" in his objection to the prophetic style of preaching, the elaboration of theories as to the world's future from the Apocalypse, and the ingenious mode of spiritualising types and incidents of Scripture history, &c., in which a certain class indulge. We once heard of a preacher of this order who, selecting as his text Nehemiah's lamentation that "the city of his father's sepulchres" lay waste, employed his own talent and wasted his people's time in an attempt to prove that very much of the religion of a nation was bound up with a feeling of attachment to the burial-places of their fathers, and from that to argue against the removal of cemeteries from places of worship as calculated to weaken those sentiments of affection and reverence with which the house of God has been regarded. This ingenious trifling with a work so sacred as the preaching of Christ's Gospel cannot be too strongly reprobated, and our author has done good service by the keen

yet temperate manner in which he has dealt with the evil.

But, especially do we admire the sagacity and directness with which he has gone to the root of the faults which are the subjects of such frequent complaint. We may enlist more of intellectual power for this holy service, we may escape some of the miserable platitudes that pass current, by securing a higher order of men for the ministry and by remedying some of the defects of a training often too professional and too isolated; but the pulpit will never have its full power till the conception of religion itself is more broad, enlightened, and true. There is a great amount of valuable truth well put in the following passage:—

"There is a remedy, but it cannot be applied by examining chaplains. Begin farther back—'Start from the beginning,' as the Squire exclaims in 'Peter Bell.' Let the language of the nursery be less constrained, and the manners of a religious home less affected. Let Christian parents be careful to exhibit religion in connexion with good sense, and let everything be avoided that could suggest the thought, that there is anything inimical in true manliness to the most fervent piety. Let religious instructors forbear to cramp any natural power, or to foster any feeling that could give the slightest unnatural tinge to the character. Speak and act with those who are intended for the 'Holy Office' in all things as you would with other young men. In a word, let them be natural. Do not dignify tameness with the title of saintliness, and forbear to convey the slightest impression that a man may not be very strong, very intellectual, and thoroughly in earnest, and yet withal very devout. Cease to speak disparagingly of reason; and never suggest the inference in any way, that there is the slightest conflict between its claims and those of simple faith. Let the culture of the intellect and the emotions advance together; that of the one ministering to strength and clearness, and that of the other to conscious happiness. Man needs both, and religion directs to the acquirement of each. Lacking the former, piety degenerates to inane sentimentalities, while without the latter, it is a thing of opinion, but never a power. Above all, let there be the stamp of *realness* upon all that enters into the religious life."

To give which notion of realness, the notion of bringing up boys for the "Holy Office," which the writer does not appear to deprecate, must be renounced. So long as the present system of Church patronage continues this can hardly fail to be done, and so long as it is, there must be an element of weakness in the ministry of the Establishment. To make the work a real thing it must be undertaken as the result of an inward impulse like that which led the Apostle to say, "Necessity is laid upon me, yea, woe is unto me if I preach not the Gospel." One grand secret of inefficiency in all denominations is the fact the ministry is so often adopted as a profession, and its duties therefore, discharged in a perfunctory manner. Of all spheres this is that in which everything careless, artificial, and affected are most out of place, yet will they be continually intruding unless preaching be the utterance of an earnest heart and a thoughtful mind. Both, as the "Dear Hearer" sees, are essential to success, and when they are united, there is no fear of the pulpit ever losing its proper hold on the people. The extended power of the press must prove fatal to claims resting on mere official status—the drone, the imbecile, the formalist, may well dread its advance, but the man fully equipped for his work and whose heart is in it, will find in it an auxiliary and not an enemy.

CLARK'S COMPARATIVE GRAMMAR.*

Mr. Clark has produced a competent and scholarly book on a subject demanding both sound judgment, and intimate acquaintance with the genius and tendencies of language. As we have some fault to find with him on another ground, let this be said unmistakably at the outset. The present work is the only one, so far as we are aware, which aims at presenting to the English student in a concise form, a detailed application of scientific etymology to the grammatical structure of Indo-European languages. It is no discredit to Mr. Clark that he has to acknowledge extensive obligation to the "Vergleichende Grammatik" of Francis Bopp. That learned work is the quarry from which structures of even higher pretensions than the present have to a large extent been hewn; and Mr. Clark shows himself to be no mere compiler or epitomator, but one who having familiarised himself with his subject, is qualified to form and express opinions of his own.

The study of "Comparative Grammar" still hangs in a kind of dubious position. What is "Comparative Grammar?" Is it the analysis of the laws which on large investigation have been discovered to control the construction and changes of language? If so, then why is one part of the field so rigidly marked off from the rest? Why not at least select from the entire range of speech, certain languages exhibiting the most markedly different characteristics, and thus

* *The Student's Handbook of Comparative Grammar. Applied to the Sanskrit, Zend, Greek, Latin, Gothic, Anglo-Saxon, and English Languages.* By Rev. THOMAS CLARK, M.A. London: Longman.

enable us to judge what is of the essence of communication by speech, and what belongs to us peculiarly as members of a certain section of the human race? Or is it rather an inquiry into the structure and vocabulary of English or of Latin, as the case may be, under the light furnished by a comparison of cognate languages? If so—and this view would seem to suggest the most useful and practical line of inquiry—it must be confessed the designation is somewhat pretentious and unwarranted. But, leaving this question for the future to settle, let us turn for a moment to the use which Mr. Clark expects to be made of his book. After saying, as is most true, that an acquaintance with the application of etymology to cognate languages—or “Comparative Grammar,” as it is called—is most essential to the intelligent teaching of either Greek or Latin, he goes on to say:—“An acquaintance with Comparative Grammar will be equally serviceable to the learner. Hitherto he has had to learn by rote what was never explained. He was told, for instance, that *habes* and *habetis* are the singular and plural of the same word, without being able to see how the one was derived from the other. He had to learn by heart several hundred equally unintelligible symbols, as mysterious to him as the Egyptian hieroglyphics.” And he goes on to say, that it is this servile memory-work which has brought much of the “reproach” upon the study of languages.

Now, we fully agree with our author in his high appreciation of etymology. Without its light some of the most fascinating paths of ancient research would be dark and dull. And when making an acquaintance with the strange forms of a foreign tongue, what a pleasant flush of recognition do we feel as beneath them reveal themselves old and familiar faces! The very degree of interest taken by young people in etymology is no small test of general intelligence. And even the old-school teaching of Greek and Latin failed not in discouraging etymology, but because that which then passed for etymology was in fact little better than ingenious—or, indeed, often dull and stupid—guesswork. But dark will be the omens for genuine scholarship, when the steady, persevering study of the grammar of one language is replaced by a shallow, swallow-like skimming of the surface of a multitude—be they Zend, Sanscrit, or what not. And is not the prospect held out by such talk as we have quoted, in a great measure illusory? Mr. Clark objects to the committing to memory “hundreds of unintelligible symbols.” Well, and when the pupil learns, for example, that the Latin *i* of the genitive singular is a (sadly) mutilated form of the Sanscrit *asya*, which we do not dispute, or that the English suffixes for the comparative and superlative of adjectives can be traced to forms evidently identical in the same language, how much nearer is he to the real meaning of those (for all we can see) arbitrary symbols? It is no doubt well he should know generally what is the nature of the changes through which the language he is studying has passed, and that such changes should be illustrated by the most salient examples; but to require him, in addition to the unknown vocabulary and grammar he is acquiring, to acquaint himself with the vocabulary and grammar of some half-score languages still less known, is the surest way utterly to baffle and bewilder him. Comparative grammar is, in fact, a study for the advanced scholar, not for the beginner. Where the languages with which it deals are unknown, it can be of very little real use, and should be sparingly dabbled in.

Having made these observations, which we are anxious it should be understood, do not imply any depreciation of a work like the present when only assigned its proper place in education—we proceed to give a brief account of the mode in which the subject is treated. The author begins with a short but sufficient account of the Indo-European family and its branches. These he designates the Indic, Iranic, Letto-Slavic, Græco-Italic, Celtic, Teutonic, and High German. In spite of some inconvenience about the use of the term, we should prefer to include the two last under the appellation “Gothic.” Curious as are some peculiarities of the Old High German, as compared with the Low German, especially in showing a regular preference for certain consonants under some, and rejecting them under other conditions, there seems scarcely sufficient ground for placing it by itself in a separate class. Then follow the alphabets of the different languages employed in the body of the work, with an account of the principal transmutations undergone by vowels and consonants, and the laws under which they take place. The student is thus naturally led on to the investigation of the different substantival, verbal, and other forms, prevalent, under various disguises, in Indo-European languages, with a view chiefly to the elucidation of the forms met with in Latin and Greek.

It is somewhat disappointing to find that after so much research into cognate tongues, the case-endings of Substantives and so large a proportion of the prefixes and suffixes of verbs, remain as much a mystery as ever. Why *s* in the Nominative should denote the subject, and in the Genitive something quite distinct; what was the original force of augment and reduplication; how first a mode was hit upon of expressing the delicate conditionality of the Subjunctive mood; these and many other almost equally curious and interesting questions are still unsolved. Bopp, indeed, identifies the augment in the past tenses of the Greek and Sanscrit verb with the negative particle *a* or *an* (*a privativum*). According to this hypothesis, for example, *t-deiḡa*, Sanscrit *a-dik-sham*, means *I show NOT now*; or in other words, whereas the simple enunciation of the Verb would be understood to convey the idea of present time, the negative particle is designed just to correct what would be here a false assumption. Mr. Clark (p. 238) endorses this view, and supports it ingeniously; but, on the other hand, what must then be thought of the Hebrew, whose ordinary form of the Verb is assumed to be in the past or narrative tense? and would not the negation of present time seem to point much more naturally to the future? Yet in the future we find no augment. Professor Max Müller, if we remember right, ignores Bopp's theory altogether. Again, a doubling of the root-syllable would seem a natural mode of intensifying or emphasising in some way the radical meaning of a verb. And this comports well enough with the use of such a reduplication—though somewhat abbreviated—in the perfect tense of Greek verbs; but unfortunately we are again thrown back into uncertainty by the fact that a whole conjugation in Sanscrit, having its close parallels in Greek, uses the reduplication simply as a means of forming a present tense as distinguished from an indefinite past or future. And again, that in a language so much more retentive of its forms than the Greek as the Sanscrit is, yet augment and reduplication should be used quite indiscriminately for the indefinite past—no perfect existing at all! It seems pretty clear, indeed, that we must here, as elsewhere, often be content not to see through a brick wall.

We think it most probable, as Müller assumes, that originally every word and every part of a word was conceived of as having some fitness to possess the significance attached to it by those who used it: in other words, that nothing was in the outset purely arbitrary and conventional. But even in so ancient a language as the Sanscrit, *débris* of speech worn and comminuted into very “dust of words,” and past all restoration to their original identities does undoubtedly exist, and that to a very large extent. And this should reconcile us to the partial failure of our etymological research.

We have only to add, that while the author has given the alphabets of the compared languages in full, he has used English characters for all the less known languages; also that the book is an excellent specimen of typography, the different kinds of type employed serving admirably to individualise the different parts of words. Our more advanced students and teachers will be thankful to Mr. Clark for the service he has rendered them.

BRIEF NOTICES.

French and English Commercial Correspondence: A Collection of Modern Mercantile Letters, &c. By T. S. WILLIAMS, Formerly Lecturer at the Johanneum College, Hamburg; and JULES LAFONT. — *German and English Correspondence:* by T. S. WILLIAMS and CARL CHAUSSE. (London: W. Wesley.) This Collection of Mercantile Letters is very comprehensive and well arranged. From general circulars and letters of introduction, they range onwards, through every sort of commercial inquiry, order, or operation, to completed correspondence respecting consignments and transactions including various parties in different countries. In the one volume the English has the German, in the other the French, printed with it page for page. The books may be serviceable even in the counting-house; but are especially to be commended to young men acquiring German or French, as so many do now-a-days, for commercial purposes. They seem to be thoroughly reliable, both as to the transaction of business and accuracy and propriety of language. — *Practical Elementary Exercises in the Art of Thinking:* being an Introduction to Composition and Logical Analysis. By CHARLES SCHAIBLE, Ph.D. (London: Aylott and Son.) This is intended to supply a course of training for children, “a kind of ‘intellectual gymnastics,’” which may precede and accompany the study of grammar. Composition is usually a very mechanical and useless thing as taught in common schools; and must always be so while the mere structure of sentences, and an elegant profusion of words, shall have precedence of exercise in thinking, the development of a natural flow of ideas, and the arrangement of these ideas in logical connexion. With these views, the author of this little book proposes that it go a little in advance of the grammar, and teach children

“What to say,” while the other follows to tell them “How to say it.” He refers to German works in which this special exercise in the invention and development of ideas has been well cared for; and has turned such books to account in the preparation of this volume. The first course of exercises includes objects, their qualities, actions, and completing circumstances, thus leading to synthesis and analysis, and the study of ideas as simple, opposite, concordant, contradictory, equivalent, or redundant. Then, in the second course, he uses the Socratic method, as peculiarly fitted to excite interest and assist clearness of mind in the young, and leads them gradually to the conjunction of ideas, comparison, distinction, cause and effect, aim and means, and so on. The plan is good, the details might have been better; but a good teacher will see at once how to make the book very serviceable without wholly depending on it. Dr. Schaible has deserved that as much as this should be said in explanation of his purpose, and that his book should be commended to teachers who really seek the education of the higher faculties of their pupils. — *What My Thoughts Are;* or, Glimpses and Guesses of Things Seen and Unseen: being Leaves from a Notebook, kept for a Friend. (London: Jarrold and Sons.) The first title of this book is bad—having no relation to the contents, but only suggested by a friend's having said, “If you have nothing else to write me about, at least tell me what your thoughts are.” Had the Preface consisted only of the second and third paragraphs it had also been better. These are the only drawbacks to a very thoughtful little book, which has much spiritual insight, gentle wisdom, and beautiful feeling; and which may give soothing and rest to simple natures agitated and troubled by the mystery, the suffering, and the grief of life. Of the ten brief essays or meditations of which it consists, we find most to sympathise with, as true and refreshing, in “Consolation from ‘Without,’” “The Eternity of Love,” and “The ‘Spiritual Relationships’”—the last containing many deep and subtle thoughts on the subject, and some very penetrating and just criticisms of Mr. Coventry Patmore's last poem. Many books on religion in relation to life, which have made greater pretensions, and have attained celebrity, have had less of genuine thought and precious truth, and far less of reality and earnestness, than this little modest work. — *A Treatise on the Resurrection.* By PATON J. GLOAG. (London: Wertheim, Macintosh, and Co.) The subject of the Resurrection is here treated entirely in its theological aspect, and not for the spiritual edification of the reader. To establish the truth or reality of the Resurrection, in opposition to ancient and modern objections, is the author's first attempt: he herein displays that clearness and force of mind which his little work on Justification would lead one to expect; and this is the best chapter of his work. The views of modern millenarians as to the time of the Resurrection are subsequently examined, and, we think, showed to have no foundation in the Scriptures. The great merit of the book is, not its novelty or its cogency, but its combination of brevity with completeness, in presenting the well-known considerations by which the Scripture doctrine of the Resurrection has been sustained and unfolded by the more thoughtful of orthodox theologians. We must also strongly commend the author's abstinence from hypothesis and imaginative representation. Those who have felt the awful mystery of the subject, and have struggled and implored for something of certitude concerning it, will trust a man who reverently refrains from staining with the hues of his mortal fancy the few rays of light which Heaven has shed thereon. — *Christ the Rock;* or, Aids to Young Disciples. With an Introduction by Rev. H. A. BOARDMAN, D.D. (London: J. F. Shaw and Co.) The experience of an old disciple, and a practised teacher of the young, here instructs those who are feeling the first pressure of religious questions, affirming what he has himself tested and found reliable as to the necessity for revelation, its evidences, the canon of Scripture, the authority of the Bible, the nature of real personal religion, the reasonableness of its claims, the perplexities, dangers, duties and privileges of a young Christian; and all this with considerable power and persuasiveness—although neither as to opinion nor reasoning do we always sympathise with the writer. — *Things Hard to be Understood;* or, *Explanations of Difficult Doctrines and Misinterpreted Texts.* By the Rev. JOHN CUMMING, D.D. (London: A. Hall and Co.) Some of the discourses included in this volume hardly fall legitimately within its title. Sermons, public worship, baptism, the Sunday question, infant schools, and some other topics of the sort, were hardly to be looked for. But the greater number of the lectures contain expositions of difficult or popularly misapprehended doctrines or texts; and the writer “sincerely” desires that they may be widely circulated, for he “thinks they will be widely appreciated by many as” “tending to satisfy a want often expressed and generally” “felt.” Dr. Cumming knows the public pretty well, and is no doubt right in his estimate of the fortunes of his new book. There are some very good things in it, and many passages of Scripture are well illustrated. We like Dr. Cumming's direct manner and plainness of speech: we regret that it ever descends below the level of intellectual conversation, and that the “good sense” he himself demands for sermons as the quality which should chiefly distinguish them, is really so often wanting in his own performances. Yet the Doctor's power

with the public has a foundation—the sermons he preaches have a real relation to living men, and to the very time in which the preacher and the hearer live. This is where other preachers, of greater wisdom and eloquence, often fail. Dr. Cumming, too, says many healthy things in this book about extravagant theological statements, about the Church, and about sectarian names, parties, and strifes; and for the sake of right-hearted and sound words on these and some other subjects, we can readily pass by much that we think objectionable in both substance and form. It will, however, require some one more thorough and profound to meet that particular "want" which Dr. Cumming has in this volume recognised but not supplied.

Miscellaneous Notes.

STOKES-ON-TRENT-ELECTION.—The nomination of candidates took place on Monday, in presence of an immense assemblage. Mr. Grenfell, Mr. Serjeant Shea, and Mr. Beresford Hope were respectively proposed, and spoke amid much uproar. The show of hands was in favour of the learned serjeant.

THE CONFEDERATE NAVY.—The *Liverpool Daily Post* says that besides the commissions consigned to various shipbuilders by the Southern Confederacy, and which are being pushed forward with all possible despatch, a large iron-plated ram is now being constructed on the Mersey, without much attempt at concealment.

THE FATAL FIRE AT LIVERPOOL.—The inquest respecting the cause of death of the unfortunate nurses and children burnt in the Liverpool workhouse a short time since, has terminated. The facts, as already narrated, were deposed to, and the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," but accompanied it with a presentment declaring the absence of an efficient water supply.

ANOTHER EXCURSION ACCIDENT.—An alarming accident occurred to the Leeds and Bradford excursion train to London which left the Wellington station on Saturday night. Near Chesterfield it ran into a goods train, which, owing to the fog which prevailed, was not seen. About a dozen of the passengers were injured, none of them severely; and although an engine and the guard's van of the luggage-train were smashed, both the driver and the guard fortunately escaped unhurt.

THE DISEASE AMONG SHEEP.—The *Gazette* publishes an Order in Council for extending the act relating to contagious diseases in animals to three parishes in Wiltshire and one in Berkshire, where the small-pox in sheep prevails, and no sheep are to be driven through these parishes without an order from the justices. Another Order in Council prohibits any person removing any infected sheep or lambs from the ports of Bristol, Liverpool, Birkenhead, and Holyhead. The order to continue in force three months.

SINGULAR HYSTERICAL PANIC AMONG FACTORY GIRLS.—About 320 factory girls and women are employed in sewing in the large cellar schoolroom under Dr. Munro's chapel, Grosvenor-square; and it appears that one or two of the unfortunate girls are subject to some kind of fits, most probably epileptic. Yesterday afternoon, about three o'clock, everything connected with the sewing was proceeding in the usual satisfactory manner, when suddenly one of the girls subject to them was prostrated by a fit. There was considerable alarm created in the school by this circumstance, and almost instantly another girl was attacked by what the superintendent believes was hysteria, and then another and another, until quite a panic prevailed; altogether nineteen of the girls becoming affected in less than an hour. We may add that the school-room is well ventilated, and could not have been overcrowded, since it is capable of holding 700 scholars.—*Manchester Examiner*.

THE STOCK OF COTTON.—After a lengthened period of depression, it is cheering to find that there is some rally in the estimated stock of cotton on hand at Liverpool, which it is also confidently affirmed is understated. The movement of the stock in the second half of the year has been as follows, as compared with the corresponding period of 1861 and 1860:—

	1862.	1861.	1860.
Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	
Stock, July 4	184,940	1,108,300	1,298,490
" " 11	156,980	1,101,730	1,227,990
" " 18	155,490	1,053,710	1,287,520
" " 25	171,430	1,001,090	1,283,230
" Aug. 2	161,500	1,019,100	1,241,370
" " 9	158,370	989,940	1,203,740
" " 16	125,310	944,360	1,157,500
" " 23	82,420	912,130	1,128,210
" " 30	62,980	887,120	1,093,200
" Sept. 5	58,150	886,680	1,022,370
" " 12	92,330	860,260	941,810

The quantity expected to come to hand before the close of the year is estimated at 500,000 to 600,000 bales, and as the home consumption has been reduced to a weekly average of 25,350 bales as compared with a weekly average of 46,240 bales last year, while the export has also been reduced to an average of 8,740 bales per week, it appears probable that, during the next three months, some increase of stock will be witnessed. Should this prove to be the case, the worst phase of the crisis will have been traversed, as every month must increase the productibility of the new sources of supply now in course of development.

WORKING MEN'S COTTON SUPPLY MOVEMENT.—A Working Men's Cotton Supply Association is being formed, with its headquarters in Manchester, and committees in the different towns of the cotton-manufacturing districts. So soon as the organisation

has reached a sufficient degree of forwardness, which is expected to be about the end of October, it is proposed to have a great demonstration at Manchester, with a view to enlist the support of the factory operatives and the public generally to the movement. A part of the programme is the promotion and encouragement, to the utmost possible extent, of joint-stock companies, both for cotton-growing, and for procuring and forwarding cotton from countries where it is at present grown, but where the existing facilities are supposed to be inadequate. In these companies not only working men themselves are to be invited to take shares, but the employers and the small retail tradesmen of the manufacturing towns. Among the schemes already before the public with a view to increasing the supply of cotton, there are seven whose shares have been fixed on a sufficiently low scale to place them within the reach of the humble investments of working men. These are the British Cotton Company, the Manchester Cotton Company, the Jamaica Cotton Company, the East India Cotton Agency, the Western Australia Company, the Queensland Company, and the Algerian Cotton Company.

Cleanings.

"A Traveller" suggests to the *Daily News* the possibility of turning "thistle-down" to account as a substitute for cotton.

A movement has been set on foot to introduce the growth of flax into Suffolk as one of the ordinary crops of the agricultural world.

Bread is the staff of life, and liquor the stilts—the former sustaining a man, and the latter elevating him for a fall.

The ground upon which an old drunkard asked Mr. Norton, the Lambeth police-magistrate, to take a lenient view of his case, on Friday, was, that he was on the point of starting to enlist in the Federal army!

"The Garden Oracle, or Economic Year-Book," is announced by the Messrs. Groombridge for publication early in October. It is edited, as before, by Mr. Shirley Hibberd, F.R.H.S.

The Russian journals state that the cold was so intense in the district of Archangel about the end of July and the beginning of August, that the crops of corn were destroyed.

It is said that speculators are beginning to lose confidence in the possibility of prepared jute being applied to the purposes of cotton, and the result is that a great fall has taken place in the raw material.

On Friday afternoon, when Blondin was performing on the low rope with the chair, the chair slipped, and both came down together, Blondin head foremost, the chair backwards.

A Berlin ophthalmist, in two cases of partial blindness, has found a tapeworm behind the iris of the eye. They are produced by eating underdone or uncooked meat—chiefly pork.

The Prince Impérial is just like other little boys. His governess impressed upon him recently the necessity of being polite and pretty to those who approach him. The next day one of his wishes was refused. "If you don't give what I want," said the little corporal, "I'll make faces at people."

"Grandma, do you know why I can see up in the sky so far?" asked Charlie, a little four-year-old, of the venerable lady who sat on the garden-seat knitting. "No, my dear; why is it?" said Grandma, bending her ear, eager to catch and remember the wise saying of the precious little pet. "Because there is nothing in the way," replied the young philosopher.

SUPERFINE WRITING.—The reporter of a country journal, describing a fire in London says:—"The devastating element, unsatisfied with floods of water, belched forth its crimson tints and spread the fiery flag of devastation over entire squares, unchecked by the superhuman exertions of the firemen, who seemed like lost spirits in the hall of Pandemonium, as they flocked around the terrific spectacle."

When stretched upon his bed in the agony of gout, it was reported to Chatham that one of his official subordinates pronounced an order impossible of execution. "Tell him," said he, rising up, and marching across the room on his swollen feet, his face streaming with perspiration from the excruciating effort, "tell him it is the order of a man who treads upon impossibilities."—*Fraser's Magazine*.

The Rev. Mr. E— was preparing his discourse for the next Sunday; stopping occasionally to review what he had written, and to erase that which he was disposed to disapprove of, he was accosted by his little son, who had numbered but three summers. "Father, does God tell you what to preach?" "Certainly, my child." "Then what do you scratch it out for?"

A GOOD STORY FOR THE MARINES.—A German journal contains the following as a specimen of the manner in which discipline is enforced in the British navy:—"Prince Alfred of Great Britain, the presumptive heir to the dukedom of Coburg-Gotha, who is serving in the English navy, exceeded his term of leave by one hour. The commander took notice of the circumstance, and asked for instructions as to the course he was to pursue in the matter. The Queen ordered that the severest punishment known to the law should be inflicted, which is two months' imprisonment and the loss of a half-year's service. The Prince, who has only just arrived at Rheinfelden, must immediately return under arrest."

LORD PALMERSTON AND GARIBALDI.—The good Samaritans who have despatched Mr. Partridge to Varignano will be surprised—as they can hardly be supposed to know the depth of absurdity peculiar to

French semi-official journalism—to hear that *La Patrie* gravely insinuates that this "doctoring" is a pretext "invented by Lord Palmerston to communicate with Garibaldi without exciting distrust!" The *Patrie* also states that Professor Partridge, as soon as he had obtained an interview with Garibaldi, handed to him a sum of 5,000*l.* sterling, not as the amount of a public subscription, but as an offering from Lord Palmerston, who sent him the money by way of testifying the sympathy of the English people for his enterprise against Rome.

FROGS IN COAL AND STONE.—The frog found alive embedded in coal, which attracts so many of the curious at the Exhibition, has given rise to some correspondence in the papers. One writer altogether demurs to the truth of the allegation, and suggests that these frogs may have fallen into the pits when very young and small, and, having found corner, have grown to the size in which they excite so much wonder. Mr. Scott, of the Lillieshall Coal Dépôt, Great Western Railway, takes the other side of the question:—"1. My wife is (he says) prepared to state that she herself, many years ago, saw one of her father's workmen split open a piece of coal, and discover in the middle of it a moderate-sized frog or toad (she is not sure which) alive, and able to move, and she remembers distinctly the oval shape and smooth surface of the hollow where the animal had lain. 2. Samuel Goodwin, a stonemason, whom I myself have known these five-and-twenty years, and who is very trustworthy, states as follows:—'When I worked in the quarry at Kettlebrook, with Charles Alldridge, we saw a stone through about four feet thick, quite solid, and in the middle was a toad about the size of my fist, and a hole about twice the size. We took it out, and it lived about half-an-hour, and then it died. We worked the stone, and it was used as a plinth stone in Birmingham Town Hall.'

Obituary.

MRS. LIVINGSTON.

Dr. Livingston's wife has died of fever. She had joined him on the Zambesi just as he reached the coast from his adventurous journey up the Shire to the Lake Nyassa. In a published letter Mr. F. Fitch gives the following particulars respecting the melancholy event:—

Her arrival was a very welcome one to him, a comfort and an assistance. For three months he had her society. Of course she was attacked by fever—none ever escape in that region—but, as she observes in an unfinished letter to my wife, had "got nicely over it," giving hope that her constitution and the usual remedies, with the blessing of God, would bear her up until her husband could put his new iron steamer together, and leave the inhospitable coast for the higher and more healthy regions of the Shire and lake. Providence had decreed otherwise. She was soon seized again; quinine failed in her case; for some days she lingered, then became unconscious, and died peacefully on Sunday, April the 27th. Her husband had attended her night and day, and was with her as she opened her mouth to breathe, and shut it to breathe no more, so quietly did her spirit depart. He has had many troubles, but this is his heaviest. He writes in the fulness of his heart, crushed for the time. The strong man is bowed down; yet he tries to comfort his children, telling them "she is not lost but gone before," and urging them to follow her as she followed Christ, that they may join her in heaven. "A grave was dug the next day," writes his brother, "under the large baobab mentioned by the officers of Captain Owen's expedition, and about 150 yards from Shupanga House, and there we buried her. It was a sad day for us all, and of course more particularly for the bereaved doctor. He feels his loss most keenly. His faithful wife, the mother of his children, taken so soon after joining him once more!

THE REV. JOHN ROAF, OF CANADA.

(From the *Toronto Globe*.)

On Tuesday night, at his residence in this city, after a long and painful illness, died the Rev. John Roaf. The intelligence of his decease will be received with regret, not only by many persons in Toronto, but by many throughout Canada. Mr. Roaf was born on the 6th January, 1801, at Margate, in Kent, and was consequently at the time of his decease in his sixty-second year. Early destined for the ministry, he was sent first to one of the large schools in Horton, and afterwards to the Congregational College at Highbury, London, where he finished his academical education. Subsequently he was ordained to the pastorate of the Queen-street Congregational Church, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, when, his talents having attracted the attention of the Colonial Missionary Society, he was selected, in 1836, to act as their agent in Upper Canada for the district west of Kingston. He arrived in Toronto in 1837, and commenced his ministry in connexion with the Congregational Church there meeting in George-street, the chapel now used by an Orange Lodge. At the time of his emigration to Canada, the Province was in the midst of great political excitement. The Clergy Reserve question had grown into importance, and the Colonial Missionary Society, in selecting Mr. Roaf, did not lose sight of the advantage his controversial powers would give to the Nonconformist cause. His success proved the soundness of their judgment. Both by writing and speaking he agitated the question, and to him much of the credit of success belongs. His earnestness in the cause of reform, the fearlessness with which he advocated it, the constancy with which he pursued it, of course made him many enemies. It was an exciting controversy, this of the Clergy Reserves, and hard blows were given and received. Mr. Roaf—as well befitted the pastor of a church with such traditions as the Congregationalists can boast—was in the

thick of the fight, and came well out of it. Mr. Roaf was the possessor of a well-trained, logical mind. He had great power of concentration, expressed himself in private, in the pulpit, and upon the platform with ease and grace, and had a happy "knack," possessed by comparatively few men, of making his arguments so clear that they were comprehended by all, and generally, for the time being at least, carried conviction with them. For the nineteen years during which he was pastor of the Congregationalists in the city, he was one of the most popular preachers in it. The church grew and prospered under his charge, and loved and respected their pastor. Unfortunately, in 1855, he was overtaken by financial embarrassments, and he then resigned his pastorate. For some years previous to this event he was afflicted with asthma, which growing worse prevented his resumption of active employment. Several times during each twenty-four hours he was regularly seized with violent spasms. While they lasted it was with the utmost difficulty he was able to breathe, and besides being distressing to him were most painful to onlookers. His disease, too, prevented him lying down; so that previous to his last illness he had not been in bed for many years. He took rest in an arm-chair with his head resting upon a table. Yet, notwithstanding this terrible affliction, he was always cheerful, and bore his trials with a fortitude known only to Christian men. Had his body been as vigorous as his mind, Mr. Roaf would probably have lived to a good old age, and have died honourably in harness, leaving a broad mark upon the history of Canada. This has been denied him. But the memory of the good he did in troublous times, and of the faithfulness with which he performed his ministrations, lives in the hearts of many who fought by his side, or who listened to his preaching of God's word. He leaves behind him a widow and a son and daughter.

THE REV. E. L. HULL, B.A.

We have been favoured with a brief sketch of the career and character of the late Rev. E. L. Hull, of King's Lynn, who died at Barton, near Lymington, on the 8th inst., at the early age of thirty years, from which we give the following extract:—

Mr. Hull was too young when he died to have become widely known. He did not seek notoriety; his ambition was to be useful rather than conspicuous. Those who knew him well esteemed him highly, both as a friend and as a preacher and minister. Those who did not know him were very likely to misjudge him, being repelled by an outward reserve and apparent formality, the consequence of living very much in solitude and study. He sometimes lamented that he had not had a larger experience of ordinary secular life, which would have given him greater elasticity both of manner and thought. Those who knew him, easily found out that there was a large amount of geniality in his temper and freedom in his mind. He looked at all subjects, theological and other, in the light of a large and liberal culture. His preaching was therefore thoroughly instructive. He spoke of Divine things in a language of his own—the language of a thoughtful and cultivated man—not fettered by the technicalities of science, although well able to comprehend them. He belonged to that class (which we hope is increasing among us) of ministers who have solid and coherent theological beliefs, and yet a comprehensive sympathy with all kinds of faith, whether it can attach itself to theological expressions or not. This arose, not only from his liberal culture, but from the habit of looking at the spiritual tendency and historic relations of all forms of life and belief. He knew that Christianity is a power dwelling not only in the private experiences of separate souls, but diffused as an atmosphere through society; hence he could often do more justice to men than they would do to themselves, and claim them as morally and spiritually identified with the faith of Christ and the facts of revelation, even when they were unable to recognise this for themselves. Hence his preaching was affirmative and conciliatory—he could claim boldly for his Master a lordship and authority over the hearts and minds of men and the movements of society, such as enabled his hearers to realise the wide scope and comprehensive application of Christian faith and love. If he had lived longer his influence would have become stronger and its results more matured, and we believe he would have diffused a strong and healthy tone of Christian feeling far beyond the limits of his church and congregation. As a preacher he was, notwithstanding the formal and monotonous manner of which we have spoken, unusually powerful and attractive. He prepared very carefully for the pulpit, even though he might have been tempted to laxity in this respect by reason of possessing a great quickness of perception and an unusual facility in extemporaneous utterance. The literary merits of his sermons were frequently great. The writer has frequently heard him preach for half-an-hour (the usual length of his discourse) without recalling or misplacing a single word, without a pause of hesitation, without one inexact or slovenly or ill-constructed sentence. Possessing this gift, he was evidently made to be a public speaker, and as his character and tastes led him to the study of theology and the work of the ministry, his vocation to the office was perfectly unmistakable. His faith was all the more firm in that it had stood the shocks of doubt and the assaults of scepticism. Not that he ever took his place among the deniers of Christianity: its hold upon his nature and character was too firm and deep-seated for that. But his college studies led him to grapple with all classes of moral and metaphysical problems, and he was too acute a thinker not to see the bearing of philosophical speculation on Christian doctrine and religious belief. He could appreciate the logical difficulties of theology, even while his heart was firmly fixed in confidence in the great realities of faith. He was not, however, in any sense a dry logician. His reasoning powers, though good, were not the strongest forces in his nature—his imagination was perhaps more active than his logic. This gave great attractiveness to his preaching, and enabled him to present deep truths in a form adapted to the understanding of the poorest and most illiterate of his hearers. He always sought to lead his hearers to Christ, but he claimed for Christ all

the scattered virtues and forms of activity which are too frequently looked upon as merely human and secular. He was himself a member of the Baptist community, but his church at Lynn was formed by a union of Baptists and Independents, and he himself belonged exclusively to no sect. He was in a true sense a member of the Church of England, though dissenting from the Established section of that Church. For he belonged to a class of ministers, every member of which contributes to raise the moral, spiritual, and intellectual character of English Christianity, and in this class he would, if he had lived, have become widely known and highly esteemed. His loss is deeply felt, not only by his widow and the members of his own family, but by all the members of his church and congregation at Lynn, and by very many in the town who did not attend upon his ministry. He was very methodical and assiduous in ministerial work, and in his efforts to form and sustain personal relations with his people is remembered, not only as a teacher, but as a kind personal friend by every member of his congregation, the humblest and poorest, as well as the more educated and influential, a circumstance the more noteworthy, inasmuch as his temperament and training qualified him rather for solitude than society.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

MARRIAGES.

- NASH—COOPER.—Sept. 4, at the Friends' Meeting-house, East Harling, Mr. Edward Nash, of North Walsham, to Elizabeth Cooper, of the former place.
- WILLIAMS—RILEY.—Sept. 9, at Coventry, by the Rev. William Shillito, the Rev. Joseph Williams, of Rodborough, Gloucestershire, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of Mr. A. Riley, Coventry.
- HART—ELWORTHY.—Sept. 11, at the Independent Chapel, Halesworth, by the Rev. D. T. Carnson, Mr. John Edwin Hart, Clare, to Lucy, youngest daughter of Mrs. Elworthy, of the former place.
- KITCHING—WILMOT.—Sept. 11, at the Friends' Meeting-house, Weston-super-Mare, William Kitching, jun., of Aekworth, Yorkshire, to Louisa, second daughter of James Wilmot, Montpellier, Bristol.
- INMAN—BUCK.—Sept. 11, at Brunswick Chapel, Leeds, by the Rev. W. T. Radcliffe, Mr. William Inman, of Middlebro', to Miss Emma Buck, of Elmwood-terrace, late of Danby Mills, near Middleham.
- JENKINS—CHARD.—Sept. 11, at the Tabernacle, Bristol, by the Rev. John Glendenning, the Rev. D. M. Jenkins, of Bowlais, to Louisa, second daughter of James Chard, Esq., of Bristol.
- COX—GILL.—Sept. 11, at Dodington Congregational Chapel, Whitechurch, Salop, by the Rev. G. B. Scott, Mr. Joseph Cox, coach-builder, to Miss Emma Gill, both of Whitechurch.
- SMITH—VON BENTINCK.—Sept. 13, at Rusholme-road Chapel, Manchester, by the Rev. Alex. Thomson, M.A., the Rev. James Smith, M.A., of Hamburg, to Wilhelmine Augusta Friederike, eldest daughter of William Frederick von Bentinck, Earl of Kniphausen, and Varel, Oldenburg.
- TRESDIDER—CATHERWOOD.—Sept. 16, at Arthur-street Chapel, Walworth, by the Rev. William Howieson, Mr. Wm. Tresdider, to Caroline, eldest daughter of Henry Catherwood, Esq., of Trinity-square, Southwark.
- EYRES—BEAVER.—Sept. 17, at Holt, Wilts, by the Rev. W. Smith, Mr. George Eyres, of Bath, to Lydia Anne, only daughter of the late Thomas Beaver, Esq., of the former place.
- SIVIER—POWELL.—Sept. 17, at the Abbey Chapel, Romsey, by the Rev. W. Crosbie, M.A., Police Superintendent Siver, to Eliza, widow of the late Mr. George Powell, of Romsey.
- HALL—COLCOTT.—Sept. 17, at Bill-street Chapel, Romsey, by the Rev. W. Draw, assisted by the Rev. M. Hudson, of Southampton, the Rev. Henry Hall, Baptist minister, of Bacup, Lancashire, to Annie, second daughter of the late Thomas Colcott, Esq.
- WALKER—COOK.—Sept. 17, at the Friends' Meeting-house, Leeds, Joseph John Walker, of Halifax, corn-dealer, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Joseph Cook, of Water-lane, Leeds.
- PITTS—WILLSON.—Sept. 17, at Union Chapel, Lewisham, Samuel, eldest son of Samuel Pitts, Esq., of Catherine-strand, Strand, and High Bank, Fulham, to Caroline Louisa, fourth daughter of Mr. Samuel Willson, of No. 393, Strand.
- BROCK—ROSE.—Sept. 17, at Edinburgh, the Rev. William Brock, jun., son of the Rev. W. Brock, of Bloomsbury Chapel, London, to Jessie, second daughter of Hugh Rose, Esq., of Hill-side-crescent.
- JOHNSON—CARTER.—Sept. 17, at Melbourne, Camba, by the Rev. A. C. Wright, assisted by the Rev. J. Keod, Mr. John Johnson, jun., of Cambridge, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Robert Carter, Esq., of "The Lawn," Melbourne.
- WAUGH—WAUGH.—Sept. 17, at the Scotch Church, Regent-square, by the Rev. John Young, LL.D., John Neill Waugh, M.D., son of William Waugh, Esq., of Hornsey, and grandson of the Rev. A. Waugh, D.D., to his cousin, Margaret Pasfield, daughter of Mr. George Waugh, of Regent-street.
- BARKER—HENDERSON.—Sept. 18, at Belmont Church, by the Rev. Dr. Cooke, and the Rev. William Henderson, of Armagh, brother of the bride, Francis Const, youngest son of the late Richard Barker, Esq., of Fitzroy-square, London, to Maria, daughter of James Henderson, Esq., Abbey-yard, Newry.
- SEYMOUR—KELSALL.—Sept. 18, at East-parade Chapel, Leeds, by the Rev. Rastace R. Conder, John Seymour, jun., Esq., banker, of Odham, Hampshire, to Mary Jane, daughter of W. Kelsall, Esq., J.P., of Leeds.
- TOWN—BILBROUGH.—Sept. 18, at South-parade Chapel, Leeds, by the Rev. James Acworth, LL.D., Mr. Joseph Town, paper-manufacturer, to Anna Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Mr. John Bilbrough, all of Leeds.
- WILKINSON—ASHBURN.—Sept. 18, at James-street Independent Chapel, Blackburn, by the Rev. J. B. Lister, assisted by the Rev. Thomas Wilkinson, W. H. Wilkinson, Esq., of Fairfield, near Manchester, to Jane, second daughter of W. Ashburn, Esq., of Blackburn.
- MATTHEWS—CAPPER.—Sept. 18, at Blackheath Congregational Church, by the Rev. George Burgess, brother-in-law of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. Joseph Beazley, Mr. Marmaduke Matthews, of Bucklersbury, solicitor, eldest son of Marmaduke Matthews, Esq., of Cambridge-lodge, Hackney, to Eliza Theodora, elder daughter of Walter Capper, Esq., of Kidbrooke-terrace, Blackheath.
- NIXON—BARCLAY.—Sept. 22, at Irwell-street Chapel, Salford, by the Rev. J. Grose, Mr. William Barlow Nixon, builder, Leek, Staffordshire, to Ann, only daughter of Mr. John Barclay, of Salford.

DEATHS.

- ROAF.—Sept. 2, in Ann-street, Toronto, in the sixty-second year of his age, the Rev. John Roaf.
- WAINWRIGHT.—Sept. 20, at Ilkley, in the twenty-eighth year of his age, after long and protracted suffering from laryngitis, the Rev. D. Wainwright, minister of the Congregational Church, Redcar.
- ELLIS.—Late, Miss Annie Ellis, at Rose-hill, Hoddesdon, the residence of her father, the Rev. Wm. Ellis.
- DIXON.—Suddenly, at Rochester, Mr. Robert Dixon, formerly of Felsted, and late of Shacklewell, aged seventy-two.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending Wednesday, Sept. 17.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued ..	£31,214,655	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities ..	5,634,900
		Gold Bullion	16,504,655
		Silver Bullion	—
	£31,214,655		£31,214,655

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,555,000	Government Securities	£11,110,547
Reserve	5,646,698	Other Securities ..	19,493,500
Public Deposits	9,074,379	Notes	10,430,900
Other Deposits	15,733,905	Gold & Silver Coins	801,098
Seven Day and other Bills	816,832		
	£41,394,714		£41,394,714

Sept. 18, 1862.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—DISORDERS OF THE KIDNEYS, Known by the deeply-seated pain in the back and scanty secretion of water, can be arrested in their distressing and rapid course by these regulating Pills. Their highly tonic and strengthening properties prevent the impoverishment of the blood and the derangement of circulation characteristic of kidney disease, and often ending in partial or general dropsy. Experience has proved the almost unvaried success obtained when Holloway's Pills are taken in the earlier stages, and the ease they afford when the complaint is more advanced. They relax the hot and parched skin, overcome the attendant costiveness, and induce a copious secretion by the kidneys, which are the harbingers of disease departing and health returning.—[Advertisement.]

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Sept. 22.

Though the supply of English wheat this morning was very moderate, nearly the whole was left over unsold, though freely offered at 2s per qr under the prices of Monday last. The arrivals of foreign continue very heavy, and the trade again to-day was extremely dull, and sales very limited at fully 1s per qr decline. Malt barley was 1s to 2s per qr cheaper, but foreign for grinding sold without alteration in value, as also beans and peas. The arrivals of foreign oats during the week were very moderate, but there are a good many English offering by rail; fine fresh old oats are scarce, and fully as dear, but the trade for new was dull, at barely last week's prices.

BREAD.—The prices of wheat bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 8½d; household ditto, 8½d to 7½d.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, Sept. 22.

There was a full average supply of foreign stock on sale in to-day's market, in moderate condition. On the whole, sales progressed slowly, at about previous rates. With home-fed beasts we were seasonably well supplied, and the arrivals from Ireland comprised 1,000 head. From Scotland, however, the receipts were trifling. Prime Scots, crosses, and shortboms commanded a steady sale, at prices fully equal to Monday last, the top figure being 4s 8d per 8lbs; but most other breeds, which comprised the bulk of the supply, moved off slowly, at late rates. The receipts from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, comprised 3,100 shorthorns, &c.; from other parts of England, 770 various breeds; from Scotland, 12 Scots and crosses; and from Ireland, 1,000 oxen and heifers. For the time of year the show of sheep was very moderate. The condition of the stock, however, was good. Downs and half-breeds, as well as prime Leicesters, moved off freely, at extreme quotations, a few pens of the former having realised 5s 6d per 8lbs. Other breeds were in fair request, at full current rates. Prime small calves changed hands freely, at fully late quotations. Otherwise the veal trade was in a sluggish state, on former terms. No change took place in the value of pigs, but the pork trade may be considered steady.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Inf. coarse beasts	3	0	3	2	Prime Southdowns	5	3	0	4
Second quality	3	4	3	8	Lamb	—	0	0	0
Prime large oxen	3	10	4	4	Lge. coarse calves	4	0	4	6
Prime Scots, &c.	4	6	4	8	Prime small	4	8	5	0
Coarse inf. sheep	3	8	3	10	Large hogs	3	10	4	4
Second quality	4	0	4	6	Neatm. porkers	4	6	4	10
Pr. coarse woolled	4	8	5	2					

Knocking calves, 10s to 21s. Quarter-old store pigs, 19s to 29s each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Sept. 22.

The supplies of meat on sale at these markets to-day is moderate. Good and prime beef, mutton, veal, and pork, move off somewhat freely, at full quotations. Inferior qualities are in slow request; nevertheless prices rule firm.

Per 8lbs by the carcase.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Inferior beef	2	8	3	0	Small pork	4	8	5	0
Middling ditto	3	2	8	6	Inf. mutton	3	8	3	10
Prime large do.	3	8	3	10	Middling ditto	4	0	4	3
Do. small do.	4	0	4	2	Prime ditto	4	4	4	6
Large pork	4	0	4	6	Veal	3	10	4	8

PRODUCE MARKET, TUESDAY, Sept. 23.

TEA.—There has been a very limited amount of business transacted in this market for all descriptions, and prices are without change.

SUGAR.—The business transacted in this market for West India has been more active, and late quotations are well sustained for good and fine qualities. Foreign descriptions, however, have in several instances been a shade cheaper. In the refined market the operations have exhibited a slight depression on previous rates, owing to the large quantities on offer.

COFFEE.—The market has experienced a moderately extensive inquiry for both Plantation and Native Ceylon, and previous prices have been fully maintained good and fine descriptions.

RICE.—The amount of business recorded for the better qualities of East India has been only to a moderate extent, chiefly for home consumption; late quotations, however, are well sustained.

SALTPETRE.—A small amount of business has been done in this market, and the bargains recorded were without change from former values.

PROVISIONS, Monday, Sept. 22.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 10,537 firkins butter, and 1,862 bales of bacon; and from foreign ports 11,751 casks butter, and 1,094 bales of bacon. The Irish butter market ruled quiet during the week; prices remain nominally unchanged; holders are firm. Foreign met a steady sale; and the business transacted was at late quotations. The bacon market ruled steady, both in price and demand; the supply still only just equal to the wants of the trade, the dealers only purchasing for immediate use.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Sept. 22.—Fair average supplies of potatoes have been on sale at these markets in very good condition. In most descriptions sales progressed steadily, and the quotations are fairly supported. The supply is mostly confined to home-grown produce. Kent and Essex Regents 80s to 110s, Shaws 60s to 80s, Rocks 70s to 85s; York Regents 80s to 110, French 50s to 70s per ton.

SEEDS, Monday, Sept. 15.—With a continuance of fine

weather, the trade for seeds remains quiet, and without business or change in values. New white mustardseed was in slow request on former terms. Trefoil was obtainable at the prices of last week. New winter tares were in good supply, and values were unchanged.

OIL, Monday, Sept. 22.—Linseed and rapeseed oils are very firm, and a slight advance has taken place on the rates of last week; the former being quoted at 43s, and the latter at 52s 6d per cwt on the spot. In the value of olive oil and other descriptions no change has taken place; the demand being steady. In naval stores only a moderate business was doing on former terms.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c., Saturday, Sept. 20.—The flax market has been very firm, and prices have had an upward tendency. Riga is quoted at 70l, and Friesland 65l per ton. The trade for hemp is an excited state, and command extreme rates, clean Russian being quoted at 40l to 40l 10s per ton. Jute has been less active since we last wrote, and the late improvement in the quotations has been lost. Coir goods rule very firm.

COALS, Monday, Sept. 22.—Market firm at the rates of last day. Hettons 18s, Haswell 18s, Hartlepool 17s 6d, Fees 17s 6d, Kelloe 17s 3d, Tinstall 16s 6d, Gosforth 15s, Trimdon Thornley 16s, Hartleys 16s 9d, Wylam 15s 6d, Tanfield 13s.—Fresh arrivals 33, left from last day 21.—Total, 54.

TALLOW, Monday, Sept. 22.—Our market is dull to-day and prices rule about the same as Monday last. P.Y.C. is quoted at 48s per cwt on the spot, and 48s 3d for the last three months, and 49s for January to March delivery. Rough fat is selling at 2s 6d per 8lbs.

Advertisements.

A. WHIBLEY, DRAPER and MERCER,
High-street, Gravesend, has a VACANCY for a respectable YOUNG MAN as ASSISTANT.

TO GROCERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED,
A Single YOUNG MAN with a thorough knowledge of the business, for the Wholesale Department. He must be a good Salesman and write a good hand.

Apply, stating Age, Salary, and Reference, to Dawbarn and Sons, Wisbech.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a MISTRESS
to TAKE CHARGE of ZION-HILL DAY-SCHOOL.
At Tisbury, Wilts. Salary, 25l per annum, with the liberty of keeping a private class. Piety indispensable.

Apply to Rev. J. M. White, B.A., Tisbury, Wilts.

NONCONFORMIST.—BACK NUMBERS

1848.—Jan. 5th to May 10th inclusive; June 7, 21; July 19; October 4.

1849.—March 28.

1850.—January 16, 23; June 19.

1851.—Feb. 12; May 28; July 2 to August 27 inclusive; Sept. 10, 17, 24.

1852.—April 14, 21; May 5, 19; June 2, 9, 16, 23; August 4, 18; October 27.

1853.—March 16; April 6; May 25; June 15.

1854.—January 4; July 5.

1857.—January 7, 14; October 14.

1858.—May 19 to August 4, inclusive; November 3, 24.

Apply to Z., "Nonconformist" Office, 18, Boulevard-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

BE NOT DECEIVED.—Look at all the Inventions for Cleaning Knives before you purchase, and you will pronounce WORTH'S PATENT the most perfect and durable of any; will last twenty years and cannot get out of order, cleans and sharpens at one process. Price from 6s. each. Also, WORTH'S PATENT RAZOR STROP, which is most marvellous in effect; 3s. and 4s., through the post 3s. 8d. and 4s. 10d.

S. L. Worth, Patentee, 293, Oxford-street, corner of Davis-street, and 77, Regent-street, Quadrant.

FURNISH YOUR HOUSE

WITH THE BEST ARTICLES AT

DEANE'S

Ironmongery and Furnishing
WAREHOUSES.

A PRICED FURNISHING LIST SENT POST-FREE

DEANE & CO., LONDON-BRIDGE.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1700.

DEANE'S TABLE CUTLERY, celebrated for more than 150 years, remains unrivalled for quality and cheapness. The Stock is most extensive and complete, affording a choice suited to the taste and means of every purchaser. The following are some of the prices for Ivory Handled Knives—each blade being of the best steel, bearing our name, and warranted:—

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Table Knives, per doz.	14 0	16 0	19 0	23 0	25 0	29 0	33 0
Desert ditto "	12 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	20 0	23 0	28 0
Cutlery, Joint, per pair	4 6	5 6	6 6	7 6	8 0	9 11	

ELECTRO-PLATED SPOONS and FORKS.
The best manufacture, well finished, strongly plated. Every article stamped with our mark, and guaranteed.

	FIDDLE.		REED.		KING'S.		LILY.
	Second quality.	Best	Second	Best	Second	Best	Best
Per Dozen.							
Table Spoons ..	33	40	44	58	54	60	58
Table Forks ..	31	38	44	56	51	61	56
Desert Forks ..	23	29	32	40	37	46	40
Desert Spoons ..	24	30	32	42	37	48	42
Tea Spoons ..	14 6	18	22	25	26	32	26

DEANE and CO.'S NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE and PRICED FURNISHING LIST may be had on application, or post free. This List embraces the leading articles from all the various departments of their establishment, and is arranged to facilitate purchasers in the selection of goods. It comprises Table Cutlery, Electro-plate, Lamps, Baths, Fenders, Fire-irons, Iron Bedsteads, Bedding, Britannia Metal, Copper, Tin, and Brass Goods, Culinary Utensils, Turnery, Brushes, Mats, &c.

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MANUFACTURING CABINET MAKERS, CARPET WAREHOUSEMEN, and GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
23 and 24, PAVEMENT, FINSBURY, LONDON, E.C.

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Silversmiths, Electro-Silver Platers,
Dressing-case Makers, and Cutlers,

222, REGENT STREET, LONDON,

AND

67 & 68, KING WILLIAM ST.,
LONDON BRIDGE,

SUPPLY PURCHASERS DIRECT FROM THEIR MANUFACTORY, QUEEN'S CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD.

ESTABLISHED IN SHEFFIELD, A.D. 1810.

MAPPIN BROTHERS' "SUN," TABLE KNIVES.

"None are genuine unless their Corporate and Trade Mark, 'the Sun,' (granted to their father by the Cutlers' Company of Sheffield, June 26, 1835,) is stamped on the blades; they are of the first quality, with secure ivory handles, and do not come loose in hot water; the difference in price is occasioned solely by the superior quality and thickness of the ivory handles.

	Ordinary Quality.	Medium Quality.	Best Quality.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Two Dozen Full-Size Table Knives, Ivory Handles	2 4 0	3 6 0	4 12 0
One-and-a-half Dozen Full-Size Cheese Knives, Ivory Handles ..	1 4 0	1 14 6	2 11 0
One Pair Regular Meat Carvers ..	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
One Pair Extra Size ditto	0 8 6	0 12 0	0 16 6
One Pair Poultry Carvers	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
One Steel for Sharpening	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Complete Service	4 14 6	6 18 6	9 16 6

MANUFACTORY—QUEEN'S CUTLERY WORKS,
SHEFFIELD.

THE ROYAL OSBORNE MIXTURE of TEAS,

UNDER ROYAL LETTERS PATENT,

Granted to

MESSRS. FRANKS, SON, AND CO.,

May be obtained at their Warehouses,

14, LITTLE TOWER-STREET, CITY.

The principal medical authorities, and the most influential Journals published throughout the United Kingdom, bear the following unequivocal testimony as to its claims on public favour:—

Professor Brande says:—"The odour and flavour of the Teas are unexceptionable."

Dr. A. H. Hassall remarks:—"They are perfectly genuine selected from the choicest kinds, and of very superior quality and flavour."

"A delicious and invigorating beverage. The coveted beverage of the highest circles."—Globe.

"This patent will render Tea a greater favourite than ever."—Morning Herald.

"A marvel of excellence and cheapness."—Grocers' Journal.

"A novelty in this department of trade, and eminently conducive to the object aimed at."—Morning Star.

"Especially worthy the attention of the public."—Sunday Times.

"Purchasers may be sure of a superior and genuine article, at a moderate price."—Illustrated Weekly News.

"The mixture is really very superior, and well deserving public patronage."—Civil Service Gazette.

"Messrs. Franks' patent secures to the public that often-promised and much-coveted boon—a good cup of tea."—Atlas.

"Delicious in flavour, and combining strength and aroma in a remarkable degree."—Weekly Register.

"Strong without harshness, and superior in quality and flavour."—Field.

"We advise our lady readers to give it a trial."—Christia World.

"Everything that can be desired by the lovers of the 'cheering cup.'"—Universal News.

"A genuine first-class Tea at a reasonable price. It has deservedly achieved a high reputation amongst the aristocracy."—John Bull.

"Unequalled for purity, strength, fragrance, and delicacy of flavour."—Patriot.

"We have tasted this delicious beverage, and bear testimony to its superiority."—British Ensign.

"Superior to most Teas, even when sold at higher prices, especially as to strength, fragrance, and delicacy of flavour."—Freeman.

"Its admirable qualities ensure for it the patronage of all lovers of good Tea."—Court Circular.

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"A superior mixture of Teas, combining all the excellences and beneficial qualities of the plant."—Morning Post.

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"The verdict of the Medical Fraternity, the Aristocracy, and the public generally, in reference to these Teas, has been unanimous and decisive."—Inquirer.

"This now far-famed mixture is remarkable for its purity, fragrance, and aroma."—United Service Gazette.

"We have tried the Tea, and can speak well of its fine quality and rich flavour."—Wesleyan Times.

ONE POUND SAMPLES (price 4s., 5s., 6d., and 6s. 6d.) may be obtained as above.

Arrangements have been made to transmit all packages of tea, of 6lb. weight and upwards, to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom, carriage free. Delivery within six miles daily.

Terms cash. Post-office orders payable to Franks, Son, and Co., Bankers: Messrs. Hankey, Fenchurch-street.

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